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American Summit Calls for Return of U.S. Diego Garcia Island Base

Advers Back Mauritius Claim, Cite Security Threat

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4 (AP) — The Organization of American States (OAS) today called for the return of the U.S. Diego Garcia Island base to Mauritius, a member of the Commonwealth, and said the base was a security threat to the island.

The OAS summit, which opened today in St. Petersburg, called for the return of the base to Mauritius, a member of the Commonwealth, and said the base was a security threat to the island.

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Hundreds of thousands of persons march in Tehran to support the fundamentalist regime.

Thousands Show Support of Fundamentalism

Iranians March to Back Regime

TEHRAN, July 4 (Reuters) — Hundreds of thousands of persons marched through the streets of Tehran today in support of a hard-line manifesto backing the fundamentalist course of the Iranian revolution.

The 16-point manifesto, read to the crowd at the university, demanded the dissolution of Iran's two major leftist movements, tougher action by revolutionary courts and further purging of counterrevolutionaries from government posts.

There was no mention of the deposed shah or of the 53 American hostages.

Today's rallies appeared to be a clear signal to dissenters of the popular support for Ayatollah Khomeini, the 80-year-old spiritual leader who has called for a return to the basic tenets of the revolution.

Most significant, perhaps, was the call for the dissolution of the radical Muslim Mujaheddin movement, among other unnamed groups.

Ayatollah Khomeini criticized the two leftist organizations in a speech last month, but today's attack, apparently officially sanctioned, was one of the most outspoken to date.

The manifesto also urged further purging of government ministries and offices in addition to the thousands of alleged counterrevolutionaries who have already lost their jobs.

The crowd cheered as an appeal was made to the country's Islamic revolutionary courts to be more severe. This could be a tall order for the courts, which have condemned to death more than 250 persons in the last six weeks.

The manifesto, repeatedly invoking Ayatollah Khomeini's name, said that government employees should wear Islamic dress.

This issue, which caused street violence when it was raised last year, was brought back into the limelight last week in speeches by religious leaders.

Although men are not supposed to wear immodest clothing, such as tight jeans, the ruling basically affects women in official posts, who must wear Moslem dress from tomorrow. This ranges from simple scarves to the all-enveloping veil worn by the women in today's marches.

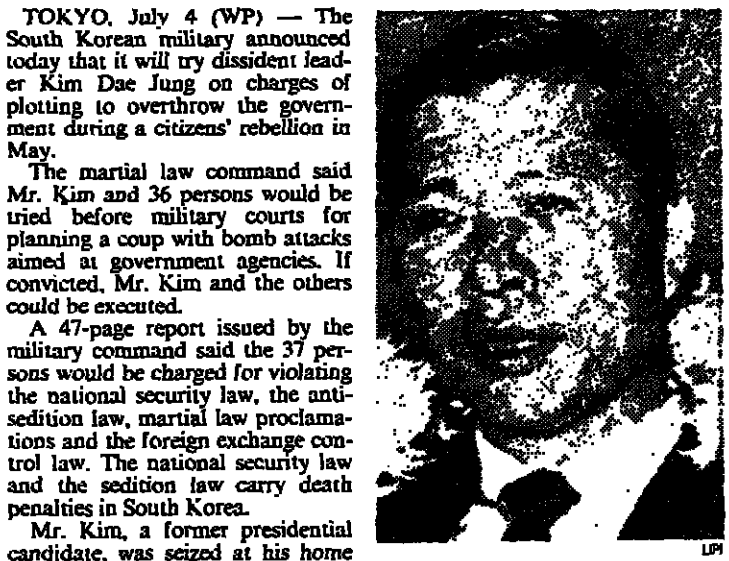
Waldheim Stymied

GENEVA, July 4 (Reuters) — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that he thought progress on the release of the American hostages would not take place until a power struggle in Tehran was resolved.

"The main reason why we are unable to continue the efforts of the [UN] commission is simply that there is no central power in Iran, no central power which could serve as interlocutor," he said.

South Korea Will Try Kim For Coup Plot

By William Chapman



Kim Dae Jung

TOKYO, July 4 (WP) — The South Korean military announced today that it will try dissident leader Kim Dae Jung on charges of plotting to overthrow the government during a citizens' rebellion in May.

The martial law command said Mr. Kim and 36 persons would be tried before military courts for planning a coup with bomb attacks aimed at government agencies. If convicted, Mr. Kim and the others could be executed.

A 47-page report issued by the military command said the 37 persons would be charged for violating the national security law, the anti-sedition law, martial law proclamations and the foreign exchange control law. The national security law and the sedition law carry death penalties in South Korea.

Mr. Kim, a former presidential candidate, was seized at his home on the night of May 17 when a group of generals seized full power under expanded martial law proclamations and proceeded to arrest many dissidents.

Mr. Kim had planned to run for president again next year under the interim civilian government's proposal to hold elections to pick a successor to assassinated President Park Chung Hee.

It is believed that more than 150 other dissidents were arrested that night but the military authorities have never published a full list. An estimated 400 persons in Seoul reportedly fled to avoid arrest.

The martial law command charged that Mr. Kim and others plotted the overthrow through mass uprisings that would have placed him in power as head of the government.

It said that Mr. Kim met with student leaders May 12 and approved their plan to organize an anti-government revolt, including bomb attacks on official agencies aimed at paralyzing the government.

The alleged meeting would have taken place about the time that students mounted three days of large-scale demonstrations in central Seoul. But, on May 15, the students called off their demonstrations, at least temporarily. The military cracked down on the night of May 17 after a two-day pause in the demonstrations.

On May 18, after the military crackdown was well under way and Mr. Kim was arrested, students in the provincial city of Kwangju launched a new protest and were met with a strong response from government troops. That caused a four-day insurrection in which more than 100 persons were killed. The military finally ended the rebellion by recapturing the city with tanks and paratroopers.

The military government, headed by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, had announced previously that it was collecting information to connect Mr. Kim with the Kwangju uprising, even though he had been jailed the night before the first student protest started in that city.

In a report issued May 31, the martial law command listed evidence that it claimed showed that Mr. Kim had met with Kwangju students and others who helped to promote the insurrection.

The report that the command released today suggested that Mr. Kim had helped to finance the student uprisings. It accused him of passing about \$2 million in South Korean yuan to student leaders which it said he had collected from politicians, businessmen and others interested in political careers.

The command asserted that all of the social turmoil since Park's assassination in October could be traced to "Kim Dae Jung's hasty drive to grab power."

It declared that "a quasi-political Kim Dae Jung or leftist elements behind a mask of democracy must be driven out from the political realm in accordance with the law."

Mr. Kim had made no secret of his plan to run for the presidency if elections were scheduled in 1981 and in an interview shortly before being arrested had indicated that he would form his own political party and leave the main opposition New Democratic Party.

Mr. Kim ran for president against Park in 1971 and received about 45 percent of the votes.

Another potential presidential candidate, Kim Jong Pil, also was arrested in May for allegedly amassing an illegal fortune. He was released Wednesday night after he and several other politicians allegedly confessed their ill-gotten gains and agreed to give them to the government.

Russia Affirms Agreement East-West Missile Talks

MOSCOW, July 4 (AP) — The Soviet Union today affirmed that it had agreed to begin talks with the United States on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

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Coops Enter Turkish City and Clashes

ANKARA, July 4 (NYT) — Military forces entered the Turkish city of Ankara today, sparking clashes with civilians.

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9 Iranians Expelled From Paris Embassy After Sit-In

PARIS, July 4 (AP) — Nine Iranian students held what appeared to be a sit-in at the Iranian Embassy here today. They were expelled from the French police this evening.

The Foreign Ministry in Tehran, meanwhile, said that a group of expatriate Iranians demanding to return to Iran had been expelled from the French Embassy in Paris.

A spokesman for the French Ministry of the Interior said the students were detained for identity checks but not arrested. A spokesman for Paris police said that the operation was carried out at the request of the authorities in Tehran.

Ambassador Chamseddin Amirali and four or five diplomats had remained in the building after the students entered it, expelled non-Iranian employees and locked the doors.

"There were no arms, no violence, no damage inside the building," the police spokesman said. "Everything was peaceful."

He said it was not established if the diplomats had actually been hostages, but added: "The ambassador seemed perfectly calm and was unharmed. They all gave the impression of having had long discussions."

No embassy officials could be reached immediately for comment.

A communique issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Front in France shortly after the occupation started said that they were protesting purported supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran "who do absolutely nothing for our poor and our martyrs," and particularly against Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh.

In Tehran, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry who asked not to be identified said: "The Federation of the Iranian Muslim Students in Europe has denied any link to the occupiers."

Sikkim Storybook Romance Ends in Custody Suit

By Carey Winfrey

NEW YORK (NYT) — She was 18 years old, an ethereal American debutante. He was 35, a Buddhist prince and the heir to one of the world's most remote monarchies. They met in the lounge of the Windermere Hotel in the mountain resort of Darjeeling, India, in 1959.

"Call it love at first sight," she later told an interviewer. At their second encounter, while dancing, he proposed. "Yes, yes, yes," she answered.

For nearly a decade, the former Hope Cooke, the shy, soft-spoken Sarah Lawrence graduate, appeared the perfect Queen of Sikkim. She bore her husband, Palden Thondup Namgyal, a son and a daughter in a setting resembling the mythical kingdom of Shangri-La. She gained acceptance among the royal family and strove to win the affections of the people. Together, the royal couple worked to make their tiny country less dependent on India.

If only they could have lived happily ever after, they would not have to be litigating over their children in a divorce action in New York Supreme Court in New York. Mr. Namgyal, who is in New York on a visit, wants to take his son Palden, 16, and his daughter, Hope, 12, home to Sikkim for the summer. Mrs. Namgyal, fearful for their safety, does not want them to go. Justice Burton Sherman is expected to issue a ruling this week.

Like their meeting, their wedding in 1963 resembled a fairy tale. The father of the groom, the 68-year-old maharajah, watched while his son placed a diamond-and-platinum ring on his bride's finger. Then the frail old monarch stepped forward to offer the couple a white silk scarf, the sign of his royal blessing.

Anti-Government March

Upon the father's death in 1965, the couple ascended the throne. While trumpeters heralded the coronation through the valleys on six-foot horns, the couple received their crowns in a chapel hung with saffron banners.

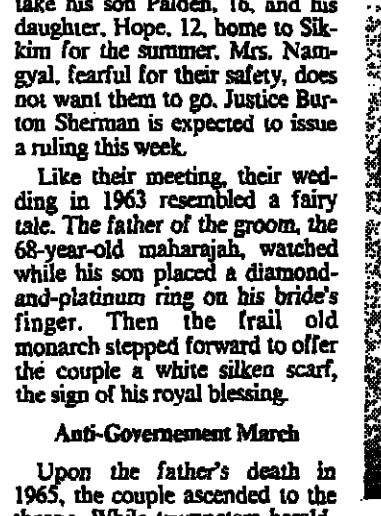
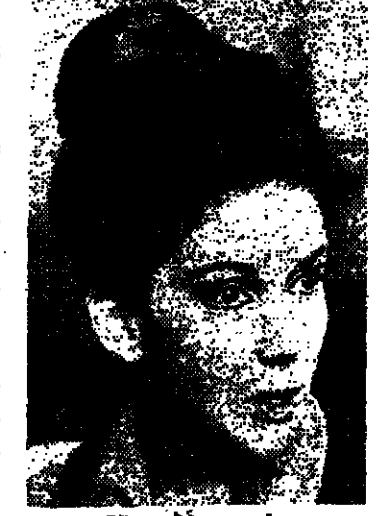
The fairy tale began to sour in 1973, when about 15,000 anti-government demonstrators marched on the palace to protest the monarchy. While the Indian government — worried about instability in the small buffer state with China — imposed order, the king and queen were confined to the palace. Eventually, the king was forced to accept the status of a figurehead.

In 1975, as soon as she was allowed to travel, Hope Namgyal returned with her children to the United States and enrolled them in the Dalton School. Fearing retribution from her husband's enemies, she has maintained a low profile. "She was unhappy here and so she left," her husband explained at the time.

Husband's Safety

In 1975 the Sikkim legislature voted to abolish the monarchy and declared the king a commoner, though he retains his position as a spiritual leader, and the nation of Sikkim became fully integrated into India.

In a statement, Mrs. Namgyal appealed "to India for the safety of my husband." In 1976 the former king spent four days in a coma in Calcutta after he was found unconscious in his palace following an overdose of barbiturates. In New York, Mrs. Namgyal was reported "distracted" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



ST. PETERSBURG, July 4 (AP) — At least 10 persons were injured, four of them seriously, when a section of the stadium collapsed yesterday during a pop music concert at the San Antonio Stadium. Authorities blamed the collapse on overcrowding.

Peres Stresses Need to Return Lands to Palestinians

BONN, July 4 (IHT) — Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli opposition, has said that Israel must solve the Palestinian problem, negotiate the return of Arab territories and seek friendship with its Arab neighbors.

He said that his government would also change the settlement policy and invite King Hussein of Jordan to participate in the autonomy negotiations for the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip. "We shall stop putting settlements in the heavily populated Arab [West Bank and Gaza Strip] areas because we don't intend to incorporate them in Israel."

On existing settlements, Mr. Peres said, "I am not going to touch them because there is nothing wrong to see Jewish settlements living under Arab sovereignty as there are Arab settlements who live under Jewish sovereignty."

In a recent speech, Mr. Peres' Labor Party received the support of a majority of those questioned while the popularity of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government has fallen to 20 to 25 percent.

Arab Friendship

Mr. Peres said it is time that Israel stop looking for friendship only in the United States and Europe and start looking for it among its Arab neighbors. "Israel has little to look today towards Europe, towards the United States, but much to look at the Middle East ... I think that our best friends should be, in the future, the Arab countries."

He acknowledged that peace in the region required a solution to the Palestinian problem, which he thought was possible. But he added that Jerusalem should remain Jewish and united.

He admitted that it would be all but impossible for Israel to set the conditions of the eventual type of Palestinian government.

Mr. Peres said Israel had an obligation to return Palestinians and their lands to Arab rule, following a principle that Israel should retain its Jewish identity and not change its own character.

'Moral Obligation'

"I would say that from a moral point of view, while we have the historic right to remain in the West Bank, we also have the historic duty — not to corrupt our own character. Because being a Jewish state does not mean a numerical obligation — it means a moral obligation as well ... Since I do not want to incorporate 1,200,000 Palestinians against their own wish in Israel, I will return their people and the land they live on to Arab rule."

He said that the Palestinians had a right to self-determination, adding: "I am not a chief rabbi that has to issue a certificate for 'kosher' — that's not my business. If they want to be a nation — let them be a nation."

Asked what would happen if Jordan took control of the West Bank, and the Palestinians found themselves as rebels with a country, Mr. Peres replied:

"Then the PLO will become an Arab problem, not a Jewish one."

Tower of Pisa May Have Only 23 Years to Go

PISA, Italy, July 4 (AP) — The Leaning Tower of Pisa is tipping much faster than it did in the early 1970s and will collapse within 23 or 24 years if it continues at the current rate, an Italian scientist and tower expert said yesterday.

Gero Gero, professor of engineering at the University of Pisa, and Prof. Brunetto Palla have just completed their annual measurement of the tower's tilt. The 806-year-old tower has leaned at an average rate of 1.26 millimeters a year in each of the past three years, Mr. Gero said.

The 179-foot tower began to tilt almost immediately after it was built in the 12th century because the subsoil shifted. It now leans 17 feet off the perpendicular. Mr. Gero said the most likely cause of the increasing tilt was a change in water pressure in the ground 200 to 300 feet below the tower.

Yugoslavia Moves to Stem Rise In Dissidence After Tito's Death

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, July 4 (WP) — Yugoslav authorities have reacted sharply to what they regard as a marked increase in dissident activities coinciding with Tito's illness and death. Milovan Djilas, a former vice president, has been singled out for particularly harsh criticism.

Since Tito died two months ago, a series of political trials have been held demonstrating the new leadership's determination to keep a tight rein on dissent. At the same time, 36 prominent Belgrade intellectuals have appealed for the release of all imprisoned political prisoners in Yugoslavia, at present believed to number around 500.

The latest attack on Mr. Djilas, once one of Tito's closest aides and friends, was contained in an article carried Wednesday by the Belgrade daily Politika. It described his activities as illegal and accused him of

maintaining contacts with all kind of anti-Yugoslav émigrés, including rightist nationalists and pro-Soviet Communists.

Contacted by foreign journalists at his home in central Belgrade, Mr. Djilas, 69, said that he feared the latest article could signal a new campaign, supported by headline elements in the new collective leadership, for his arrest.

In a second harsh attack clearly directed at Mr. Djilas, a senior Yugoslav leader said today that Western newspapers had recently published articles and interviews by Yugoslav dissidents that were "full of hatred, treason, anti-Communism and immorality," Reuters reported.

[Stane Dolanc, a member of the 24-man collective presidency of the ruling Communist Party, made the criticism at a meeting of workers in Slovenia. He did not mention Mr. Djilas by name.]

The public criticism of Mr. Djilas, which was clearly officially inspired, reflects growing official disquiet about a series of interviews he has given to Western newspapers and magazines during the last two months. Yugoslav leaders are also understood to be angry at his decision to publish a personal assessment of Tito. The book is due to appear in the United States and West Germany later this month.

In its three column article entitled "The Blindness of a Renegade," Politika said that Yugoslavia did not fear censure abroad for alleged violations of human rights. Referring to Mr. Djilas, it said: "He thinks he will be allowed to write and speak as he likes, against the norms of this society."

Mr. Djilas has already served three prison terms totaling nine years for hostile propaganda. He fell from power in 1954 when he advocated greater democracy in Yugoslavia and was last released from jail at the end of 1966.

Asked about Mr. Djilas' case in a recent interview, a leading Communist Party official said that the leadership's room for maneuver was limited. "I fear our patience may soon be exhausted. We simply cannot use up all our energy defending ourselves from various emigre attacks. We have other, more important tasks," he said.

Delicate Balance

Noting that Mr. Djilas had advocated a multiparty system in Yugoslavia, the official said such a system would have fatal consequences, particularly in view of the country's delicate geo-political system between East and West.

According to official statistics, the number of convictions for political offenses has risen in the first six months of this year. This is attributed to an increase in anti-state activity, both inside and outside the country, during Tito's long illness and after his death.

The most prominent cases have concerned a group who allegedly planned terrorist acts in the northern republic of Croatia and another that distributed pamphlets in the Albanian-inhabited province of Kosovo, urging its union with Albania.

Yugoslav officials have made plain that the courts will continue to deal strictly with dissidents. In a magazine interview, the chief federal prosecutor revealed that nine out of 10 political prisoners in Yugoslavia have been convicted of "verbal crimes" — and the vast majority of these have involved simple curses.

It seems that many Yugoslav officials are asking why Mr. Djilas should not be subject to the same criteria.

Canadian Paper Mills Shut Down by Strike

MONTREAL, July 4 (AP) — Striking paperworkers have shut all but one of the 13 Eastern Canadian paper mills of Abitibi-Price, the world's largest manufacturer of newsprint and picked as a target for a model settlement to be used in negotiations with about 200 other Eastern Canadian paper manufacturers.

The strike, which began a week ago, has reduced newspaper stocks across North America. Talks broke down last month when the company refused to include cost-of-living adjustments for the third year of a proposed agreement with the Canadian Paperworkers Union.

After Schmidt's Visit to Moscow

U.S. Cautious on Soviet Missile Stance

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — The Carter administration yesterday cautiously welcomed reports that Moscow is willing to discuss limiting nuclear missile forces in Europe, but worried that the Soviet government might seek to include in the negotiations some other U.S. weapons systems that the administration would rather not discuss.

The Kremlin's new stand was revealed in some detail yesterday in Bonn where West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reported that, during his visit to Moscow last week, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev agreed to drop the major condition that thus far had prevented any discussion on limiting both Soviet and Western missile forces.

Moscow, Mr. Schmidt said, would no longer insist before the talks start that NATO rescind its plan to install, beginning in 1983, new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Include Aircraft

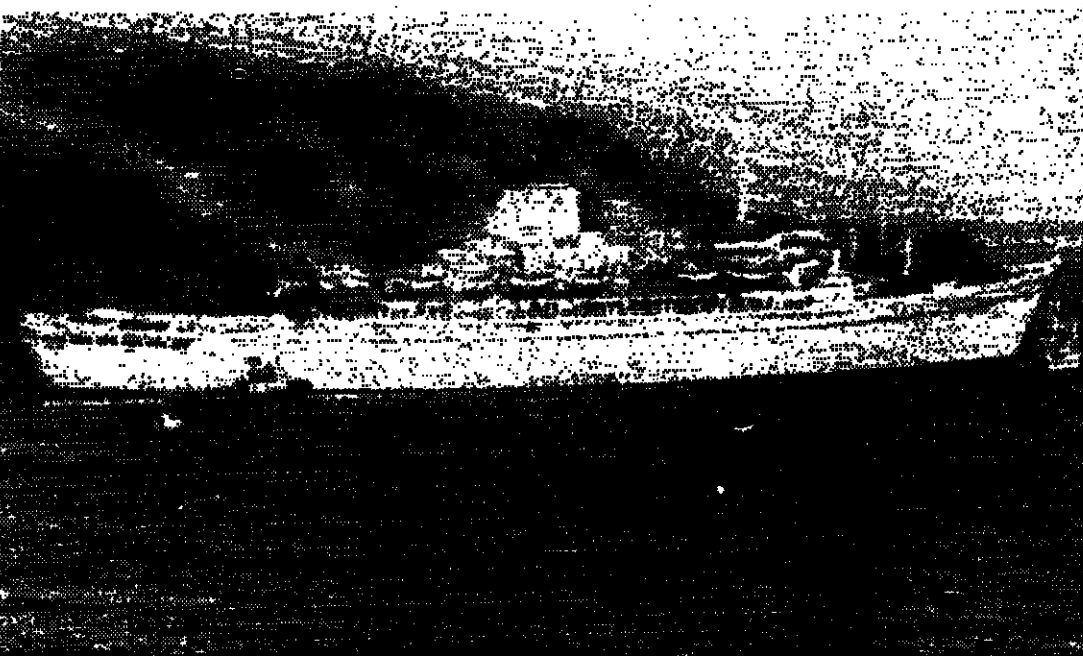
The U.S. missiles are meant eventually to counterbalance some 200 Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles already deployed and aimed, for the most part, at Western Europe.

But Mr. Schmidt said that Mr. Brezhnev also suggested that any talks should include the U.S. "forward-based systems," which, in the language of arms control, means the hundreds of U.S. warplanes based on aircraft carriers and at airfields around Europe and possibly some U.S. missile-firing submarines in European waters.

The Kremlin has always tried to include these planes, some of which can reach the Soviet Union with nuclear bombs, in previous arms negotiations, and the United States has thus far successfully kept them out.

Thus, while the Kremlin's new offer seems to have some appeal in trying to limit missiles, it may raise new challenges to the U.S. air fleet overseas that could be a serious complication.

U.S. officials said they view land-



LUXURY LINER ABLAZE — Fire raging aboard the Leonardo di Vinci, the luxury liner anchored in the Italian port of La Spezia near Genoa. Once the flagship of the Italian transatlantic line, the Leonardo di Vinci has been out of service for the past year and was for sale. The 35,000-ton ship was towed to sea as a precaution before the blaze was brought under control.

Before Moscow Olympics

Climate of Fear Dissuades Soviet Dissent

Second of two articles.

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The Soviet scientist kept glancing nervously over his shoulder at the hurrying figures in the crowd. He made sure no one was listening before he told a foreign friend that he and many other Soviet scientists were appalled and frightened by the banishment of a dissident colleague, the physicist Andrei Sakharov, to the closed city of Gorki in January. But no one would say so publicly.

"When I was a boy Stalin ran this country," the Soviet biologist said. "And in 1937, when the purges were at a peak, I remember the terrifying sound of boots in the corridor nearby every night. The police would take the elevator to the top floor and then you'd hear those boots coming down the stairs and wonder whose apartment they would stop at this time. Millions of people remember nights like those. They know it could happen again. That's

why they don't say anything about Sakharov."

This month the authorities are cautiously opening Moscow to the influence of tens of thousands of foreign tourists and competitors for the Olympic Games.

Many of them will go home with the impression that people are better off than they were in Stalin's day, united in support of their government's policies at home and abroad.

There is ferment, misgiving and dissent behind the facade, but it is kept under control by fear. Under Stalin, when millions died in purges and labor camps, it was fear of death. Today it is fear of losing jobs, privilege and status that keeps people from speaking out.

More Flexible

The bounds of permissible behavior are looser than they were 30 years ago, but they tighten in periods of international tension. Fears are running higher now as the Unit-

ed States, Canada, West Germany, Japan and others boycott the Olympics because of last winter's Soviet thrust into Afghanistan.

The authorities have warned Muscovites of the danger of subversive infiltration by foreigners during the Games, and they apparently mean what they say. A prominent musician, a man who frequently appears abroad, telephoned two foreign friends and invited them to dinner. He had not cleared the invitation with the Ministry of Culture, as he is expected to do.

Being Followed

Afterward he offered them a ride home in his car with some nervousness. In a few minutes his fears were realized. "We're being followed," he said tensely. Two plainclothesmen in an unmarked car pursued the car through the center of the city.

Fear is a powerful tool that can be used by the authorities to silence protest or to stifle it before it comes into the open. Twenty-three Soviet writers and poets found this out in 1979 when they began a challenge to censorship. They gathered their banned manuscripts into a collection and asked the authorities to publish it, even if only in a limited edition for sale abroad.

The authorities refused, put the contributors on a blacklist and expelled two from the Writers' Union. Three others quit in protest, but the rest backed down for fear of destroying their careers.

Collective Interests

Underlying the fear is the fact that Soviet law subordinates individual rights to collective interests, those of society and the state. The organs of state security, the KGB and the police, are subject to bureaucratic and Communist Party controls, but not to institutional judicial ones like those in the American Constitution.

The Soviet Constitution of 1977 declares that citizens have a right to privacy in telephone calls, but citizens say they assume that their telephones are tapped in the interest of national security. "This is not a conversation for the telephone," even government officials say, and there is no need to ask what is meant.

These officials, like everyone else, live in fear and respect of the KGB, the security service with hundreds of thousands of agents and informers in every city.

Unchecked Power

No one autocrat like Stalin holds the lives and destinies of millions of Soviet citizens in his hands. But the power of the bureaucracy and the security organs is unchecked by any effective system of judicial restraint.

When the authorities banished Mr. Sakharov to Gorki Jan. 22, they did so without a trial.

None of his 230 colleagues in the Soviet Academy of Sciences rose to his defense. Only dissidents and a handful of Soviet figures in good standing dared do so, and only one of those, the poet Bella Akhmadulina, escaped the full weight of official retribution.

Take a Chance

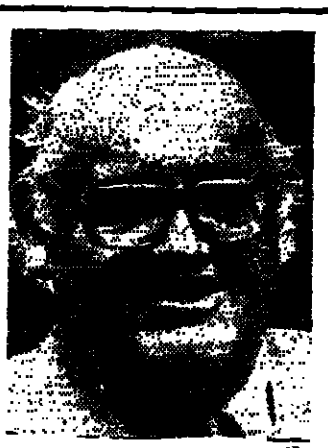
Fear is an effective way for the authorities to control how people behave and how they think. In contrast to the situation under Stalin and at other times, some people are willing to disregard the rules some of the time, even to take a chance and disobey the rules if they feel secure enough to risk it.

But it is freedom only a few can allow themselves. They have secure reputations or connections in high places: intellectuals, writers whose work is known and published abroad, artists who sell to foreign diplomats, a few ordinary people whose work brings them in contact with foreigners.

There is apprehension here about what will follow after the fanfare of the Games is over and the crowds go home. Looking to the prospect of intensified strife in Afghanistan and the threat of even more widespread repression at home, an intellectual, a party member, confessed that he had thought of emigrating. "Maybe I should go too," he said, "but I can't bring myself to say so yet. I am so afraid."

U.S. Plane Crash Kills 6

ALCOA, Tenn., July 4 (AP) — All six persons aboard a twin-engine Piper Aztec were killed when the plane crashed and exploded during a thunderstorm last night, authorities said. The accident took place near the McGhee Tyson Airport.



New BBC Chief

George Howard, 60, has been appointed as chairman of BBC. He succeeds Sir Michael Swan in the \$40,800-a-year position.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

India Anti-Immigrant Demonstrations Grow

NEW DELHI, July 4 (Reuters) — Police in India's northeastern Assam fired tear gas at demonstrators today at the start of a new immigrant campaign by students.

The Indian press said that several persons suffered minor injuries as police dispersed about 3,000 demonstrators on a road near the capital of Gauhati.

The demonstrators want illegal immigrants from Bangladesh who arrived since 1951 deported from Assam.

Lisbon Regime Intervenes in Airline Strike

LISBON, July 4 (Reuters) — Portugal's rightist government was a collision course with strikers today after intervening directly in a old stoppage that has grounded the national airline, TAP.

Transport Minister Jose Baptista was meeting unions representing the 10,000 workers to explain measures adopted at yesterday's long Cabinet meeting, which officially declared TAP in crisis.

The Cabinet last night gave the TAP management a free hand to the strike, saying the continuing industrial unrest in the airline had company on the road to self-destruction.

Bolivian Vote Count Suspended After Protests

LA PAZ, July 4 (Reuters) — Counting of the results of Bolivia's general election last Sunday was interrupted today after complaints of irregularities from two of the main parties.

Officials agreed to suspend the count while the centrist National Revolutionary Movement of Victor Paz Estenssoro and the rightist National Democratic Alliance of Hugo Banzer filed allegations that pro-La Paz province have favored the leftist candidate, Hernan Siles Zua.

The officials said the interruption would not prevent final result being compiled by the July 20 deadline. As of today, Mr. Siles led 1 percent of the vote, Mr. Paz had 19 percent and Gen. Banzer 1 percent. If no candidate obtains an absolute majority, it will be Congress to choose between the three front-runners.

Labor Unrest in Poland Reportedly Subsides

WARSAW, July 4 (Reuters) — Polish authorities faced a series of demands today following increases in the price of meat this week, a situation in factories and industrial plants was reported to be calm.

Labor sources said negotiations were continuing in a number of for extra bonuses to compensate for the higher meat costs, which introduced unannounced on July 1. There were indications that managements were prepared to meet the demands.

In one Warsaw plant a factory management said workers had offered increases of between 5 and 10 percent.

Red Cross, Unicef Dispute Thai Food Halt

GENEVA, July 4 (Reuters) — Red Cross and Unicef officials publicly disagreed over reports that they had decided to halt food distribution at two points along the Thai-Cambodian border that are controlled by guerrillas fighting the Phnom Penh government.

The UN Children's Fund reiterated its position that the district would be halted at Nong Pru and Tappruk, south of Aranyaprathet, Thailand, because aid workers could not distinguish between combatants of the ousted Khieu Samphan government and their civilian dependents.

But a spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, which heads an international relief operation for Cambodia in conjunction with Unicef, said that no such decision had been taken. However, the Cross has repeatedly warned that its neutral status would be jeopardized if combatants received supplies.

West German State Approves Nuclear Dump

HANOVER, West Germany, July 4 (Reuters) — The Lower Saxony government, ignoring environmentalists' protests, has approved a nuclear waste dump near the village of Gorbelen.

State Prime Minister Hans Albrecht said yesterday that a depot would be built on 15 acres of land for the interim storage of 1,500 tons of waste — the burned-out fuel elements from nuclear power stations — cylindrical containers made of concrete and special steel.

Tests for possible waste storage at Gorbelen led to a number of demonstrations. Police ended the latest one last month by leveling a village built and occupied by hundreds of anti-nuclear protesters.

Sikkim Storybook Coup! Waging a Custody Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

and weeping," but not planning to go to India because of passport problems.

Then, in 1978, the 26-year-old son of the former king by a previous marriage was killed in an automobile accident in Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim. Some Sikkimese thought the circumstances of the accident were suspicious, and friends of Mrs. Namgyal speculated that the death of her stepson might be a factor in her concern for her children.

Two years ago Mrs. Namgyal obtained a separation from her husband, with whom she has remained cordial. The agreement stipulated that the children would live with her, but that all decisions affecting their future would be made jointly.

Now, as part of a divorce action, she is seeking to prohibit her husband from taking their children home to Sikkim with him for the summer.

Too Dangerous

Mrs. Namgyal worries that political unrest in Sikkim — she is said to believe that a movement to break away from India is growing — makes this summer too dangerous a time for her children to return.

But the former king insists that the country is safe and quiet. "I believe it is very important they come

back," he said, "because they keep in touch with their country people, their language, their traditions. They have practically forgotten their language."

"It's sad and unfortunate," a Namgyal said. "I feel very about it."

Doctors Blame

Migraines on Food Allergies

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters) — British medical team has said that migraine headaches are caused by allergy to certain foods in 75 percent of cases, the medical magazine Lancet said today.

It said 33 persons with severe migraines were tested. When certain foods were avoided, 23 of the patients felt relief, complete in 11 cases and usually within two weeks, Lancet said.

The precise cause of migraines and recurring headaches is frequently suffered between puberty and middle age, is not known, anxiety, exertion and alcohol, as well as food, are thought responsible.

In the tests by doctors at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases and the Middlesex Hospital in London, patients were given special diets, which included products, eggs, chocolate, fish and fruit. Items were eliminated until the migraine-causing food was discovered.

U.S. Insists Cuba Retake 7 Felons

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI) — The United States has asked Cuba to take back seven criminals who were released from prison in April flood of refugees to the United States.

The Castro government refused, but U.S. officials said it will continue their efforts. The U.S. officials said, however, that they were encouraged by the findings of a 21-nation conference on the Cuban refugee in San Jose this week.

The conference condemned Cuban government's practice of releasing common criminals to the flood of politically motivated refugees, calling it "a serious precedent for the international community," and called on the Cuban government to "facilitate their immediate repatriation in accord with international law."

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Brzezinski Aides Still Uneasy Over Ties With Brzezinski

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI) — Months after moving into the White House, some of the closest advisers to President Jimmy Carter, including those who were part of the administration of his predecessor, President Gerald R. Ford, are still uneasy about the ties that bind them to the new administration.

These aides claim that they are not involved in the "indecision" of the Carter administration. But they are also concerned about the problem of how to deal with the new administration. They are not only concerned about the problem of how to deal with the new administration, but they are also concerned about the problem of how to deal with the new administration.

While there are substantial areas of agreement between the two men, Brzezinski and Carter, there is also a "real difference" between them. Brzezinski is speaking in a more guarded way than Carter, and this is a reflection of the difference between them.

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Gloria Euland, of Charleston, who underwent nosedrop therapy, with six-month-old son.

Nosedrops Used to Cure Infertility in U.S.

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 4 (AP) — James Euland Jr. came into the world six months ago because his mother took nosedrops.

Fertility specialists at the Medical University of South Carolina believe they have found a new way of administering a drug formerly given by injection.

Self-Administered

Gloria Euland, 29, and her husband had their first child, Tyrone, 11 years ago. They wanted another but four years of conventional fertility treatments were unsuccessful. Then Mrs. Euland was given an orally administered fertility drug and took the nosedrops — a synthetic form of a natural fertility hormone — at home. She ovulated, conceived and gave birth.

The nosedrops eliminate the necessity of going to a hospital several times a day for injections of LHRH, an LH-releasing hormone. Researchers believe the use of a treatment based on a natural hormone will decrease the potential for side effects such as multiple births or ovarian cysts.

The treatment is described in the current issue of the Journal of the American Fertility Society by Drs. Sheila Phansy, Raghavan Nair and Oliver Williamson.

Dr. Phansy, an obstetrics and gynecology instructor, is treating her patients first with the common fertility drug clomiphene and then with LHRH. Clomiphene stimulates the patient's ovaries and the self-administered LHRH nosedrops then induce ovulation.

Dr. Phansy said her method is experimental and is being used only on women who do not ovulate and do not respond to clomiphene. There was no slight increase in the number of pregnancies, but three became pregnant and two delivered healthy babies. The third had a miscarriage but Dr. Phansy believes that was not related to the treatment.

Occasional Slip

Although Mr. Reagan chided Mr. Reagan for not responding to his invitation, Lyn Nofziger, the chief Reagan spokesman, said that, although there had been an occasional organizational slip, "these things can get overblown."

"I don't think because Ronald Reagan misses an NAACP convention it means he's anti-black," Mr. Nofziger said. "There was no slight intended. He called Ben Hooks and sent him a telegram. He made clear he's not writing off the black vote."

The official explanation from the Reagan campaign is that a mail foulup at Republican Party headquarters delayed the invitation until it was too late to respond. But even some Reagan aides were skeptical, saying that there had been time enough for the staff to arrange his appearance.

One senior adviser contended that the staff was disorganized and preoccupied with new appointments to the campaign high command and was engaged in shifting Reagan headquarters from Los Angeles to Washington last week. But other high-level advisers called the oversight appalling.

Running Mate Powdered

LOS ANGELES, July 4 (NYT) — On his five-day Mexican vacation Mr. Reagan is studying a public-opinion poll on the popularity of his running mate.

Paris Hospital Adds New Units

PARIS, July 4 (IHT) — New intensive-care and out-patient units were inaugurated today at a ceremony at the American Hospital of Paris.

The ceremony marked the completion of the first phase of a modernization program begun by the hospital in 1975. The intensive-care facility has a total of 15 beds. The out-patient department of the hospital, which is in the suburb of Neuilly, annually treats about 50,000 people from 100 nations.

Mrs. William Schweitzer, widow of one of the major contributors to the program, was on hand. The new intensive-care unit is named in memory of Mr. Schweitzer. Speakers at the ceremony included Christian Chapman of the U.S. Embassy, David McGovern, president of the modernization campaign, and Dr. Thomas Hewes, chief of the medical staff.

Reagan Urges End to Soviet Grain Embargo

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI) — Ronald Reagan yesterday called for an end to the grain embargo against the Soviet Union and said that, if he becomes president, he will decide "how best to terminate it."

Mr. Reagan was vacationing in Mexico and the statement was read on his behalf by Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican Platform Committee's agriculture section.

"For months now, America's farmers — singled out from the beginning by the Carter administration to bear the major brunt of the embargo — have suffered alone and paid a terrible price," Mr. Reagan's statement said. "The record is clear. . . . Jimmy Carter's grain embargo, which has hobbled American farmers for months now, has had virtually no impact on the Soviet Union."

Mr. Carter imposed the embargo early this year after the Russians intervened in Afghanistan. (President Carter said today in Merced, California, that he would not lift the grain embargo unless Moscow "makes some tangible move" to remove its troops from Afghanistan, Associated Press reported. He added, "I think we ought to punish the Soviet Union . . . and convince them that aggression does not pay.")

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Hasty Effort to Mend Fences Reagan to Address Black Group

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 4 — In an effort to recoup after passing up the annual NAACP convention, Ronald Reagan has hastily agreed to address the National Urban League meeting Aug. 5, his aides disclosed yesterday.

They said Mr. Reagan, eager to show that he is not writing off the black vote and to repair the political damage for not accepting the invitation by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had been persuaded by advisers to accept an Urban League invitation that he received a couple of weeks ago.

They said that time had previously been blocked off for the former California governor to address the Urban League convention. But they said his acceptance was conveyed only in the last day or two after public criticism of Mr. Reagan's failure to speak to the NAACP touched off concern inside the Reagan camp.

Privately, some Reagan aides were dismayed at what they conceded was a political bungle in the handling of the invitation from Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP president. Some were fearful that it would be a setback, at least temporarily, among black and possibly other urban voters in the Midwest and Northeastern states, which Reagan strategists consider crucial to victory in the fall election.

Occasional Slip

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Criticizes Rapid Economic Growth Pope, in Brazil, Defends Workers' Rights

SAO PAULO, July 4 (LAT) — Pope John Paul II went before the workers of Brazil yesterday and defended the fundamental rights of labor. He sharply criticized the economic policy of the Brazilian government.

Beaten Up

The Brazilian confrontation between church and state has sometimes been violent. This was dramatized at a papal Mass earlier yesterday when Dalmiro Dallari, a lawyer and vice president of the archdiocese's Commission on Justice and Peace, had to be helped to the lectern to read a liturgical text. He had been attacked and severely beaten the night before by four men.

"This is a sign of what happens to those who work for justice in Sao Paulo," an auxiliary bishop, Celso Queiroz, told the congregation of hundreds of thousands in a central park as the lawyer was led to his seat before the Mass.

In Rio de Janeiro, priests in the Favela do Vidigal said they had not yet decided what to do with the precious gold ring that the pope, apparently in a spontaneous gesture, gave the slum parish Wednesday.

His address here last night to 150,000 workers at Morumbi Stadium was strong in its defense of human rights and the cause of justice, but it emphasized that the law must be respected and that violence must be avoided. "The economy will only be viable if it is human — for man and by man," he also said.

Job Security

Church sources said the pope had responded to all the requests put to him by Cardinal Arnolfo on the eve of his trip here. The archdiocese sought specific reference to job security, including the right to work; decent compensation, at a time when even skilled workers are fortunate to earn \$300 a month, and better working conditions and factory safety.

The pope went beyond that, painting a critical picture of Brazilian society under the rapid growth formula.

British Academy Rebuffs Bid To Expel Ex-Soviet Spy Blunt

LONDON, July 4 (UPI) — The British Academy voted yesterday not to expel self-confessed spy Anthony Blunt in a decision that was described by A.J.P. Taylor, an historian and academy member, as showing "tolerance for the intolerable."

Mr. Blunt was named as a traitor by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Parliament last year after widespread allegations that he was the "fourth man" of the Burgess-Philby-McLean Soviet spy ring of the 1950s. Mrs. Thatcher said that Mr. Blunt had confessed in the early 1960s and was given immunity from prosecution.

A motion to expel Mr. Blunt, a fellow of the academy since 1950, had been proposed by the council of the academy, which includes many of Britain's greatest luminaries in the arts and humanities. But after a 20-minute discussion at the annual meeting, members voted 120-42 to move on to the next business.

"This was a victory for decency and commonsense," Mr. Taylor said. "I am against any witch hunt. I do not think it is any business of ours to judge the behavior of one of our colleagues outside the world of scholarship."

Mr. Blunt, a renowned art historian, was once adviser to the paintings of Queen Elizabeth. The queen stripped him of his knighthood after he was exposed as a spy.

Crop Prices Up

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters) — Fear that the North American drought will severely curtail agricultural production has begun to drive up the prices of food crops on world markets.

"We are still a month or two away from the peak of the North American harvest, and the situation could change," an agricultural expert said. "Crops are fairly resistant things. But if the drought continues then there is no doubt there will be damage and prices could soar, particularly if there are crop troubles in the Soviet Union."

Mr. McOmber expects the overall losses from the drought in his state to surpass \$100 million. Eleven South Dakota counties already show \$180 million in damage to crops and pasture land.

The drought arose from a dry fall last year, followed by a winter with little snow and then a dry spring. "The early-seeded crop went in very dry and didn't germinate properly,"

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Republican Tax-Cut Plan Is Denounced by Carter

By David S. Broder

LOS ANGELES, July 4 (UPI) — President Carter charged yesterday that Republicans are playing "free-lunch" politics in promoting an election-year tax cut that would reward the wealthy and signal retreat in the fight against inflation.

Mr. Carter delivered a round-house attack on the 10-percent across-the-board tax cut being sought by congressional Republicans and his prospective Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan. The attack came in an address to the National Education Association, the 1.8-million-member teachers' union, which has been the backbone of his renomination drive.

Apparently because the trip was classified as official and not paid for by campaign funds, the president did not mention Mr. Reagan by name.

But the 8,000 National Education Association convention delegates whooped and cheered as if it were a political convention.

Protesters Interrupt

The opening moments of Mr. Carter's talk were disrupted by a demonstration by a dozen or so young people, several of them apparently Vietnamese, who identified themselves as the Committee to Avenge the Communist Workers Party Five, a reference to the victims of the Ku Klux Klan shootings in Greensboro, N.C., last year.

The demonstrators shouted against racism, the Vietnam War and Mr. Carter. After scuffles with several delegates and policemen, they were taken out of the hall.

After accepting the association's Friend of Education award for achieving "unprecedented" increases in federal school funds and for sponsoring the creation of the first Cabinet-level Department of Education, Mr. Carter delivered a stinging political attack against any tax cut.

Calling the proposal simplistic, the president said it would "mean a wholesale retreat from the painful progress we have made over the last several months to reduce inflation and interest rates."

Pressures Ignored

Mr. Carter made no reference to growing pressures from his fellow Democrats in Congress for a tax-cut plan of their own. Nor did he mention the agreement announced Wednesday that administration officials would work with Capitol Hill to explore a tax package for 1981.

Instead, he assailed as irresponsible the Republican plan, which would take effect in January. He predicted that it would be only the first step in a \$280-billion, three-year tax reduction of the sort Mr. Reagan advocated during his nomination campaign.

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S. Ranchers Brace for Worst in Drought

Shortage of Cattle and Sheep Feed Reminiscent of Dry Spell in 1930s

By Molly Ivins

FAITH, S.D., July 4 (NYT) — In the heart of the drought-stricken Great Plains, cattle ranchers are bracing for the worst in drought since the 1930s. The shortage of cattle and sheep feed is reminiscent of the dry spell in the 1930s.

On the Cheyenne River Reservation, the drought damage has been especially severe, and parts of the reservation have been devastated by hail, according to Ed Sand, a soil conservationist in the Bureau of Indian Affairs office at Aberdeen.

In addition, the reservation is plagued with an infestation of prairie dogs, which Mr. Sand believes may be consuming as much forage as the cattle. It is estimated that 236 prairie dogs can eat as much as one cow, and the colonies of prairie dogs here range in size from 500 to more than 1,000 acres.

In North Dakota, Agriculture Commissioner Myron Just reported a dramatic reduction in both grain feeds and forage for livestock. "The wheat crop is substantially reduced," he said, "but livestock producers are the most severely impacted."

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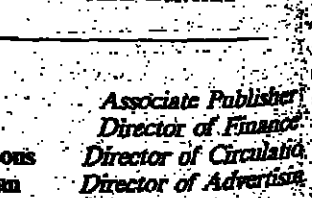


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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DETROIT — Chicago gangland extended its reign of terror to Detroit today and as a result two men were killed and a third seriously injured by an unidentified assassin as they sat in an automobile in front of the La Salle Hotel. The killer sauntered out of the hotel and up to the waiting automobile, where he is said by witnesses to have whipped out a revolver and opened fire on the occupants. The slain men were identified as William Cannon and George Collins, both of whom are known to the Chicago underworld. The Chicago police later declared that the men were members of the George (Bugs) Moran gang, and the shooting is attributed to their feud with the Capone gang.



Herald Tribune Weekend

Near
Edge
Decl
avel
leisure
By Joseph

The Morgan: Last of the First Great Sports Cars

WASHINGTON — States observing this year's anniversary of the American automobile industry, it is not surprising that the Morgan is being celebrated as the last of the first great sports cars.

The Morgan is known as the world's first real sports car. For its admirers, it is also the last: a small, sweeping handmade creature, rugged and simple, with vintage beauty and modern performance. Next weekend (July 4-6) more than 100 Morgans, with owners coming from as far as the United States, will converge on the old site of the factory for a three-day celebration of the company's 70th birthday, ending on Sunday in a picnic.

The United States is the only place where the Morgan is still made. It is a small, handmade car, built in a workshop in Malvern, England. The Morgan is known as the world's first real sports car. For its admirers, it is also the last: a small, sweeping handmade creature, rugged and simple, with vintage beauty and modern performance. Next weekend (July 4-6) more than 100 Morgans, with owners coming from as far as the United States, will converge on the old site of the factory for a three-day celebration of the company's 70th birthday, ending on Sunday in a picnic.

Malvern, England — Things are bleak in Birmingham and Detroit; it is said that car manufacturers are whimpering even in the United States. But there is no slack at the end of Pickering Road, here in Worcestershire, with of Saudi Arabia tapping and hand saws building up the most modern of sawdust.

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A 4/4 that 15 years ago cost \$1,860 at the factory was recently offered in The New York Times for \$9,000. A new 4/4 today costs \$11,340, plus taxes. Door handles are extra. So is the leather bonnet strap that Peter Morgan doesn't like. "I wouldn't have one myself. It rather looks as if the bonnet flies open."

about being able to tell whether the coin your wheel just passed over was heads or tails is almost as old as the Morgan itself.

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The American market has declined since anti-pollution laws obliged Morgan to ship their cars to a San Francisco agent who adapts the engines to propane. A few years back, Peter Morgan said he didn't dare go to the New York automobile show for fear of being swamped with orders he wouldn't be able to fill.

Changing the Guard At Versailles

PARIS — There are some who feel that curator Gerald Van der Kemp was God's special gift to Versailles. After all, in 35 years of devotion to the cause, he turned the Chateau of Versailles from a desolate, rain-sodden pile of stones to a magnificent monument, worthy of Louis XIV, the king who built it, and visited by 3 million tourists every year.

Van der Kemp was also slighted when he was not invited to the first banquet held in the newly restored Hall of Mirrors for the king of Sweden on June 16 — notwithstanding the fact that it was considered the feather in Van der Kemp's cap and had just been opened to the public in a flurry of publicity. Why, even Richard Nixon invited himself to see it and was given the royal grand tour by Gerald Van der Kemp.

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Van der Kemp and Lemoine as the Sun King and Louis Philippe.

And what about the Versailles Foundation with all its rich, American donors? "Mrs. Van der Kemp is president; you must ask her," Lemoine said.

What about that dinner to which they were not invited? Mrs. Van der Kemp at first brushed the whole thing off. "The king is dead; long live the king," she said. "Gerald had been invited for six weeks. There was really no reason for him to be invited. Besides, if you noticed, the guest list was very young."

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Stephen Spender and the Past That Is Always With Him

by Charles Greenfield
LONDON — In his book of essays and journals, "The Thirteenth Afternoon," post-critic Stephen Spender describes his first encounter with T.S. Eliot in a London restaurant in 1930.

Spender lives in an unassuming, white-stucco house in St. John's Wood, hidden away near Regents Park and Lords Cricket Ground, just down the block from all the places the American School in London. The irony hardly escapes him, as two lifelong friends, the late W.H. Auden and novelist Christopher Isherwood, were both English expatriates living in America.



Stephen Spender signs his book of reminiscences of his friend W.H. Auden.

American poets, ever since the early part of the century when Eliot and Pound came to England, is that the American poet feels himself to be conducting a war, through the values he creates in his poetry, against the debased values of modern society.

Spender finds the self-importance imputed to poets a source of amusement. His approach to an audience is easy-going and light, with an occasional comic touch. A few years back, he gave a reading of a well-known poem of his, "The Express," that starts off:

small fortune today. In a poem written years later for Auden's 60th birthday, he wrote: "You — the young bow-tied near-albino undergraduate With rooms on Peck Quad (blinds drawn down at midday To shut the sun out) — read your poems aloud In so clinical a voice, I thought You held each word gleaming on forceps Up to your lamp."

Music

Two Pioneers in Electronic Music

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — It can sound like four armadillos playing ping pong — one of them rather hard on the volleys. Or a thousand humming birds over a fetsaw. Or walking into a Kandinsky abstract.

Electronic music isn't facious. It is a kind of onomatopoeia that keeps transforming itself into images in the listener's mind. And at its best, the unlearned sound leaves you with a sense of the ungraspable nature of things.

Though the medium is still in its infancy, the technology of electronic music moves fast, and the work of the pioneers of the 1960s is already considered "classical." Two Californians, Don Buchla, whose synthesizers broke new ground in the 1960s, and Morton Subotnick, the composer with whom he worked closely in the early years, are bemused to find themselves living legends.

Subotnick, 47, came in for a shock on their recent European tour when a young music student said he knew him as "the dinosaur of electronic music." The label didn't fit. Both Subotnick and Buchla are still alive and kicking, though their researches have taken them in different directions.

Buchla's modular synthesizer, invented in collaboration with Subotnick and other composers of the San Francisco Tape Center, introduced a significant design feature: Its sensitive touchplates had to be pre-set to a composer's needs, thereby dispensing with the traditional fixed chromatic keyboard that Moog synthesizers use.

This liberated musicians from what Subotnick calls "the tyranny of the tuned keyboard," and made way for an entirely new class of musical instrument. The synthesizer also allowed composers to operate in "real time," that is, to perform on the spot, cutting out the time previously spent splicing together sound effects that had been laboriously compiled over days or even weeks. Another feature was a sequencer that made possible the thumping ostinato bass line that disco borrowed and then turned into a cliché.

It all began in the early 1960s, when Buchla walked into the San Francisco Tape Center, to borrow a tape recorder for the "sound collage" he put together with acoustic instruments of his own invention — "I suppose you'd call them environmental or sonic sculpture," he explains with characteristic wryness.

Subotnick was hazy on his electronics at the time, but had visions of creating "a little black box" that would contain all the sound elements a composer could use, "as an artist uses his palette."

He and fellow composer Ramon Sender would throw out ideas to Buchla, who would come back with a mechanical solution after a few days' tinkering.

Funds and materials were scraped together. "We worked a contract with a local automobile junkyard," recalls Subotnick, a silver-haired, dreamy man who looks biblical even in a T-shirt. "They'd call us if they had a bumper come in that looked as if it would sound good."

Quite often it would: Subotnick made a hit when he "played" the coil springs from a train for the theme tune of a television series called "The Computer and the Mind of Man." One hitch, he recalls, was that when he graduated to a real synthesizer: "Everyone liked that early piece best."

A 1961 Rockefeller Foundation subsidy of \$500 helped to build the first Buchla synthesizer — but the foundation was skeptical that the medium had a future. "They told us they generally preferred to pay travel expenses for composers to visit the three existing sound studios in the country, rather than finance new equipment," says Subotnick.

By the late 1960s, however, it was obvious that the foundation had been wrong. Studios were springing up all over the United States, and Buchla was kept busy building instruments tailor-made to composers' needs.

It takes time for composers to assimilate new technological advances. Buchla finished his first synthesizer in 1964, but it was 1967 before Subotnick felt comfortable enough working on it to produce "Silver Apples of the Moon," the first electronic composition expressly commissioned for a recording. It sold 10,000 copies and is already considered a classic. (This was followed in 1968 with another Nonesuch commission, "The Wild Bull.") And it is only today, 16 years later, that Subotnick feels he can do what he wants with the "black box," he dreamed of.

Buchla's skills as an instrument-builder have been chiefly directed to fine tuning "the communication between the performer and his instrument, so that every gesture becomes more meaningful." He has just perfected a synthesizer for keyboard players "who would like to explore further." Today, he also "dabbles" in performing his own compositions.

His offbeat sense of humor often leads him into didactic excursions: One piece, for example, runs a film of a billiard game backwards, using the balls as notes on a table scored with two sets of five lines. "Don't like to make fun of the pomposity that one often encounters in electronic music circles," explains a young French student who works with him. "But his rather rustic sense of humor is a smokestack importance of the work he is doing."

rustic sense of humor is a smokestack importance of the work he is doing."

Buchla is impatient of the fact that electronic music is still not accepted on its own terms. He points out, a great deal of energy is spent trying to recreate electronically monic overtones of a violin note. This work, he contends, misses the point: It is not the overtones that are musical instruments, but the instruments themselves, supplementing rather than replacing the traditional 19th-century orchestra.

"Electronic instruments," he insists, "ply a new class of instruments, still in the stages. As with any instrument-based technology, standards haven't been high yet. But we now know enough about electronics to concentrate on the instrument itself. We already expect more of them."

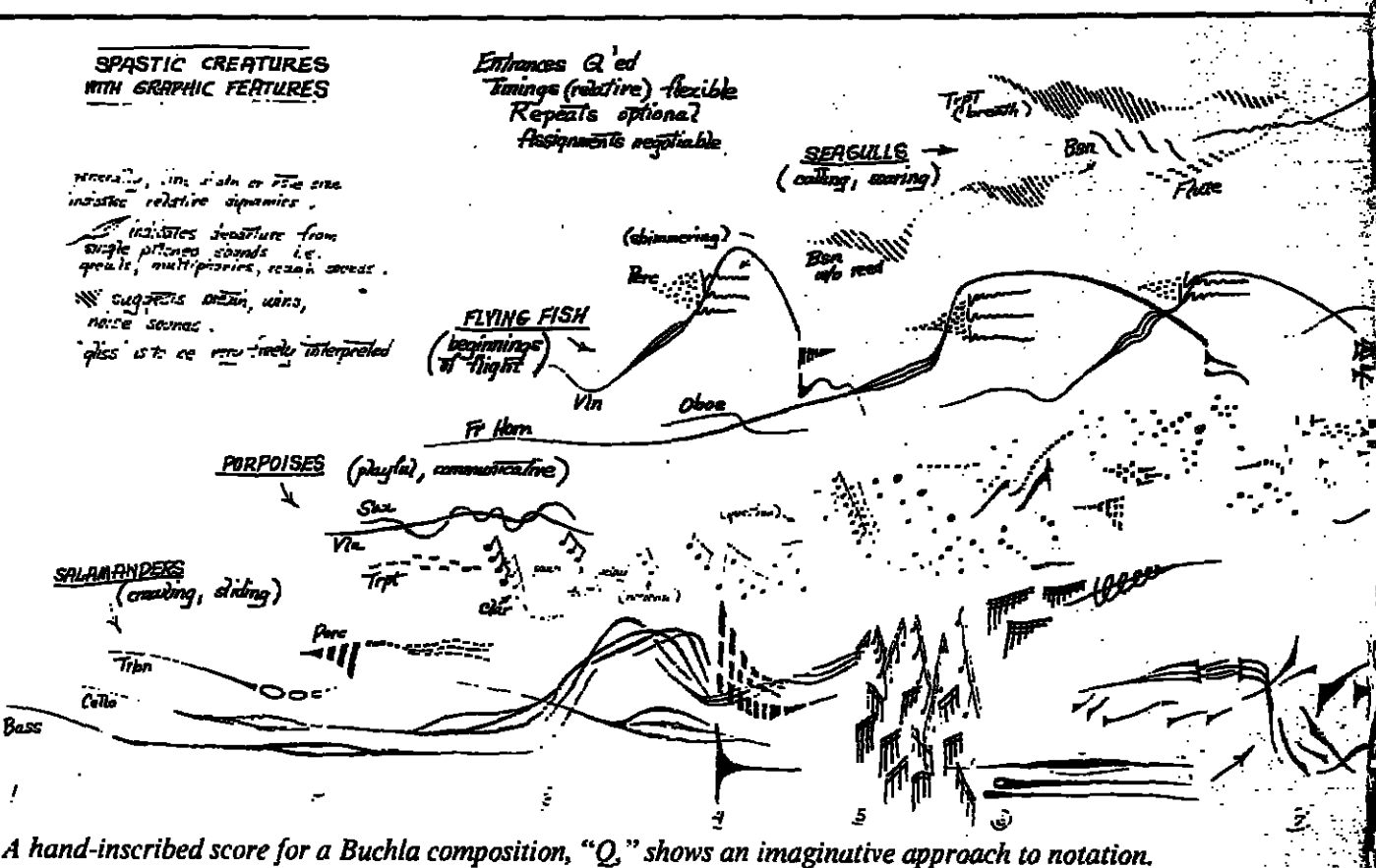
Subotnick sees the immediate future in collaboration between traditional instruments and electronics. In May, he began cutting a record in a series of digital recordings, Nonesuch, using a process he calls "el ghost." Voice or acoustic instruments, as sound sources that are passed through a computer and broken down into a series of numerical values. The sound is then re-created and modified instantaneously by the computer, programmed by the composer.

This reversion to traditional instruments seems like a step backward, but Subotnick believes it is a step forward, giving conventional music a new dimension. He sees the kind of "living museum" for preservation of the 18th and 19th-century works that has little relevance for contemporary music. "We have to find today's version of Beethoven," he says.

He has also said that 20th-century composers have failed to find "a common language," thanks to the relativism that characterizes the 20th-century view of the world. "It takes anything for granted," he says. "It is hard at work re-inventing the wheel."

When tonality was exploded after the war, the two musical axes of pitch and time were cast to the winds. Since then, composers have been confronted by an overwhelming range of possibilities — and the problem has been to deal with this freedom.

The future seems to demand a period of consolidation, of coming to grips with the work of the new technology as technical cultures are smoothed out. "Frankly," Subotnick, "I think we are entering a slum of."



A hand-inscribed score for a Buchla composition, "Q." shows an imaginative approach to notation.

The Love Doctor From Los Angeles

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Nathaniel Branden is in love with love. Romantic love, passionate love — that deep "spiritual, emotional, sexual attachment between a man and a woman."

Love that entails "intimacy" and "vulnerability" and "an intense commitment." Love that, when frustrated, can generate "the most unutterable suffering," but which can also bring "the most profound ecstasy." Love that even nowadays can endure a lifetime.

"Since I was a boy, 10 years old," says Branden, a Beverly Hills psychologist and author just turned 50, "I never made sense to me that people are unhappy as they obviously are. This cannot be the nature of life, I told myself."

"Wanting to know why," he says, "was one reason for motivating me into studying psychology." Which in turn led him to ask professionally: "What the hell is going on between men and women when they fall in love? And why are the results so often calamitous?" It is a "burning question," he says, largely unaddressed by psychology. Sex, yes, but not love.

For Branden himself, who has just written "The Psychology of Love" (Tarcher, \$10), love has been an "experience, an incredible adventure." A youthful marriage, at 22, ended in divorce, but a second marriage brought an "excitement" into his life for 15 years "that seemed almost magically and irresistibly self-rejuvenating," before the death of his wife three years ago in a drowning accident. He has just remarried and "a new journey begins."

Branden's book, based in part on "self-esteem" workshops he has given around the country and on 25 years of practice as a psychotherapist and marriage counselor, is a provocative one. Among the myths he challenges: •Children help a marriage. "It's the joke of the century," says Branden, who has no children, though his wife has two of adult age. "It takes a great deal of effort to protect love for a spouse against the demands of the children."

Studies reveal, he writes, "that friction between couples tends to increase with the birth of the first child." The relationship only begins to improve "when the last child leaves home."

•Extramarital affairs result from sexual frustration. To the contrary, he says, "Many persons engage in outside relationships with partners they perceive as less attractive and less sexually exciting than their mate." What is often involved "is a powerful desire for novelty and variety." You can, he says, "love somebody and have a desire for someone else." But "If you're deeply in love, I think it's normal to want an exclusive relationship."

Many people in their 20s and 30s favor open relationships, but as they grow older, says Branden, "The wheel turns. They want exclusivity again — the stability of one relationship."

It takes "wisdom of handling" for a couple to



cope with a spouse's infidelity. An affair "doesn't have to end the relationship. There are too many reasons it can happen and not reflect on that relationship."

He suggests a couple discuss how they would handle such a situation before it happens. Staying in love is not easy, concedes Branden, but most people "spend more time planning their vacations than they do examining how to make their marriages work."

Given all the psychological problems people bring to a relationship, he writes, "given their doubts, their fears, their insecurities, their weak and uncertain self-esteem... It is not astonishing that most romantic relationships end disappointingly."

Still, many do succeed. In these relationships, Branden has found, the couples generally share: •A healthy self-esteem. "The first love affair we have to consummate is with ourselves. If you don't feel lovable to yourself, you'll sabotage at some time any love relationship you enter."

•A deep belief that you have a right to be happy. "Many people do not." In his workshops, the "overwhelming majority" admit they "start getting anxious when they've been happy for a length of time." For example, he writes, the child of unhappily married parents may internalize a "subtle message from mother or father to the effect, 'You are not to be any happier in your marriage than I was in mine.'"

When happiness triggers anxiety, he advises, allow that feeling and watch it, but do not let it manipulate you into behaving self-destructively. "Across time, we can build a tolerance for happiness," he writes.

•Autonomy: We must have "self-direction, self-reliance, self-responsibility." Love cannot grow, says Branden, if "I believe my partner was put on earth just to satisfy my needs," or "I can't tolerate any real degree of aloneness." That leads to clinging, clutching, suffocation. "Romantic love is for grown-ups, not for children."

•Romantic reality: "the ability to see with a fair degree of clarity whom we've chosen as a partner — the shortcomings as well as the virtues." It's immature, says Branden, "to use that person as the springboard for our fantasies, to fall in love and marry and then get upset when we realize that person is not the fantasy. How can you love something that you don't know?"

•Sexual integration: "Lots of people," says Branden, pointing to one side, "grow up with their values here" and "their sexual psychology over there." They are "alienated from their own sexuality" — perhaps by "antisexual messages absorbed in childhood from parents" — which can bring about a bewildering disintegration of love.

•Courage: "Falling in love can be terrifying. There's always the possibility of loss, of something going wrong — at the worst, death." Many people deny their fear, says Branden, and this can jeopardize a relationship. "They don't let themselves know how badly they'd feel if they lost their partner." Then don't fight as hard to save the relationship. "They're too busy denying they will be upset."

•An abstract perspective: People should realize that "in every relationship, there are times when things don't run smoothly, a time when we disagree. Only children believe you fall in love and move from glory to glory." Branden's wife, he says, once told him, "I have seen you very, very angry. But I've never seen that look in your eyes that you're in love with me."

•Mutual admiration: "Sexual passion alone cannot sustain a couple across a lifetime. Only admiration can do that." For many, it is frightening to ask, "Do I admire my partner?" That "is to risk discovering that I may be bound to him or her more through dependency than admiration, more through immaturity or fear, or convenience than genuine esteem."

•Recognition of the inevitability of change: Our "chaotic, rapidly changing world is awfully frightening. We look at an intimate relationship to be a fortress against the world. At home, we dream that here at last is a kind of sanctuary."

"But this can make us scared of change. A change in a partner — the wife wants to go back to school, the husband wants to change careers at 40 or 50 — is threatening." Partners "try to freeze what they've got, and very often the partner makes him or herself the enemy." Instead of being an enemy, try, advises Branden, to "be a friend. See what our partners are grasping for. It can be a very powerful bond."

If, despite all this, a marriage fails — "a time can come when a person's needs are different" — Branden offers this consolation: It is an error to assume that a marriage is invalid if it does not last. The value of a marriage is to be gauged by the joy it affords, not by its longevity.

It may have been "a great experience that one is glad to have lived."

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Stephen Spender Continued from page 5W

saw firsthand the rise of Nazism while eating "horse flesh and lung soup" in cheap bistros. "Modernism in this Germany was (within certain limits of which I was not then aware) a popular movement. Roofless houses, Expressionist paintings, atonal music bars for homosexuals, nudism, sun-bathing, camping, all were accepted, and became like bright, gaudy, superficial colors in which the whole country was painted," he wrote in his autobiography.

In 1937 he was in Spain covering the war as a journalist. Later, at a writers' congress in Valencia, he met a "bushy-mustached, hairy-handed giant" named Hemingway, and Malraux "with his brilliant conversation and nervous sniff." Disillusioned by atrocities on both sides, he returned to London, where he dined frequently with Leonard and Virginia Woolf at their Tavistock Square house and discussed poetry with Yeats in the drawing-room of literary hostess Lady Ottoline Morrell (Spender has reported Yeats telling him that poetry should always have an underlying lit, and that Pound's poetry — Pound had been Yeats' secretary — was static like a tapestry).

With the war, Spender joined the National

Fire Service and as a fire warden during the raids remembers "the smoke of gigantic fires from the docks seen against the silhouetted foreground of Bloomsbury 18th-century squares." At the same time, ironically, he founded with Cyril Connolly an influential literary review, Horizon, which he co-edited until 1942.

In retrospect, it was Virginia Woolf who marked the end of an epoch. Of her suicide by drowning in 1941, he wrote:

*Filled her dress with heavy stones
Then lay down in a shallow brook
Where a wave, like casing glass,
Curved over her shorn face,
And clothes — torn pages of her book —
Mad mind as cold and silent as the stones.*

Spender considers her works as poetry and spoke of her novels as "poem-novels." "She was the last great modern English writer," he said. "After Virginia Woolf and the war, English writing returned to a 'realist' tradition. The aims of experimental writing and being very conscious of living in a modern situation, all of these aims have rather disappeared."

As for contemporary poets in England today,

Spender seemed somewhat unconcerned. "There is, of course, a certain regionalism in English writing. In the north it tends to be strong, 'masculine' and 'natural,' and is suspicious of the south and its decadent ways. As for young poets, there is still the effect of the Liverpool School of Poets from the Beatles era with their somewhat confessional, surrealist and slangy verse."

Asked about the future, he shrugged: "The other day a young poet was visiting me, and I asked him the same question. He told me he didn't have the slightest idea. So you can see, I'm not at all sure myself."

If Spender has characterized his own life and writing as autobiographical and directed toward the past, it is partly because the past is something he neither could "shed nor disclaim." In a late poem superbly titled "One more new book beginning," he describes this fusion of the past with an illusive present:

*Are not diminished distances, perspective
Vanishing points, but doors
Burst open suddenly by gusts
That seek to blow the heart out...*

International datebook

AUSTRIA

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer (tel: 04243/510; tel: 45600). Includes: July 5: "Asalone Panto" (Zsolt), July 6: Siegfried Kobitz guitar (Vilja-Lobos, Albeniz), July 10: Slovakian Philharmonic Orchestra, Dzsang Kachidze conductor, Nikita Miskaloff piano (Rachmaninoff), July 11: Slovakian Philharmonic, Vienna Boys' Choir, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor.

VIENNA, July 9-31: "Spectacular '80" (tel: 93.84.67). Includes: July 9, "La Fode Sacrilega" (Pariati/Fux).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, To July 13: Copenhagen Jazz Festival. Includes: July 6: Freddie Hubbard Quintet, Rose Murphy and Siam Stewart, July 7: Stan Getz Quintet, July 8: Dizzy Gillespie Quartet, July 9: Roland Hanna, July 10: Chico Hamilton Quintet, Tito Puente Latin Jazz Ensemble, July 11: Ray Charles, The Rascals, The Ray Charles Orchestra, Chico Hamilton. (tel: 13.10.01; 11.46.67).

BRIGHTON, Brighton Centre — July 11-13: Brighton Country Music Festival (tel: 0273/787881).

Royal Pavilion (tel: 0273/60.30.05) Through Sept. 28: "The Regency Exhibition," the banqueting room is laid out as in The Prince Regent's time.

ENGLAND

LONDON, July 6-19: Festival of the City of London (tel: 236.90.42). Includes: July 7: Winchester Cathedral Choir, July 9: Medici String Quartet, July 10: English Chamber Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor, Carlos Bousoff (Elgar, Mozart), July 11: Meles Quartet of Stuttgart.

Berkeley Square — July 9 at 9:30: Berkeley Square Ball (tel: 883.53.24/883.77.67). Theme: 1930's. Proceeds: Mountbatten Memorial Trust, Royal Jubilee Trust, Variety Club of Great Britain and others. Tickets: £50.00. Includes: Vera Lynn, Wayne Sleep and Doreen Wells, Sidney Lipton Orchestra.

FRANCE

GLASTONBURY, The Abbey — To Aug. 1: "The Pageant of Our Lady." Miracles of Glastonbury. (tel: 0458/33255).

MANCHESTER, July 9-26: Manchester International Festival (tel: 061/236.94.22). Includes: International Organ Competition, Fair Organ Rally.

OXFORD, To July 13: International Film "Being There." "Blood Feud" (world premiere), all Lina Wertmüller's films and some by Ingmar Bergman. (New Theatre box office: tel: 0865/44544).

SHREWSBURY, July 9-16: International Youth Music Festival with participants from Europe, Argentina and U.S. (tel: London: 828.75.54).

FINLAND

PORI, July 10-13: 10th International Jazz Festival (tel: 939/12124). Includes: July 10: Rod Mason Jazz Band, Trevor Richards Trio, Duke Ellington Orchestra, July 11: Toots Thielemans, Roland Hanna Trio, Muddy Waters Blues Band, Nappi Oksa Quintet.

SAVONLINNA, July 6-27: Savonlinna Opera Festival. Includes: July 10: "Don Carlos," July 11: "The Magic Flute." (Office, Olavinkatu 35, SF 57130 Savonlinna 13; tel: 957/22684).

PARIS, Paris Opera (tel: 742.57.50) — July 5, 9 and 12: "La Bohème." July 8 and 11: "La Bohème."

Theatre du Rond-Paroisse (tel: 387.88.14) — "Huis Clos" (Sartre), "Olympia" (tel: 742.25.49) — July 7 at 8 and 10:30: Ray Charles. To July 14: Sacha Distel.

Café de la Gare (tel: 278.52.51) — Richard Gussner and Coluche. Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 720.03.43) — July 8: French National Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Horacio Gutierrez piano (Prokofiev, Stravinsky).

NERVI, To July 26: International Ballet Festival. Includes: July 5: Canadian National Ballet, July 13-15: Louis Falco Dance Company, To July 28: Inter-

GERMANY

national Dance Course. (tel: 3910/54.27.92).

SPOLETO, To July 13: Festival of Two Worlds (tel: 0743/39209). Includes: July 5: Louis Falco Dance Company, July 5-13: Trockadero Ballet.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (tel: 928.31.91) — July 6 and 10: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Isaac Stern violin, Paul Tortelier cello (Brahms), July 7: "Louis Armstrong Anniversary Concert," in presence of Prince Charles with Alex Welsh and his Band, Digby Fairweather and Vahera, Humphrey Lyttelton and his Band, Buddy Tate.

MANCHESTER, July 9-26: Manchester International Festival (tel: 061/236.94.22). Includes: International Organ Competition, Fair Organ Rally.

OXFORD, To July 13: International Film "Being There." "Blood Feud" (world premiere), all Lina Wertmüller's films and some by Ingmar Bergman. (New Theatre box office: tel: 0865/44544).

SHREWSBURY, July 9-16: International Youth Music Festival with participants from Europe, Argentina and U.S. (tel: London: 828.75.54).

ITALY

MONTE CARLO, July 6, 8, 10 and 12: "La Lady Macbeth del Distretto di Menn" (Shostakovich).

VERONA, July 10-Aug. 31: Verona Summer Opera Season. Includes: July 10 and 13: "La Gioconda" (Ponchielli), July 12: "Carmen" (Bizet), (Spartaco Lirici Arena di Verona, Piazza Bra 28, 37100 Verona; tel: 23520 or 38671).

28th European Festival of Open-air Theater and Music (tel: 96199 or 96145). Includes: July 5: "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Moliere), Jean Davy Company, Versaille Chamber Orchestra, July 6: Versaille Chamber Orchestra, Bernard Wahl conductor, Nathalie Guttmann viola (Haydn, Boccherini).

LUXEMBOURG, Foyer d'Emigrants Saint-Jean — July 7-26: International

Course for Music Perfection. Includes: July 7-19: Andre Isor organ, Ionel Panter opera, Boris Pergamenschikov Company, Versaille Chamber Orchestra, 16 rue du St-Espirit, Luxembourg).

WILTZ, Chateau Fédal — To July 26: (Verdi, Puccini), July 9-10: "Ballet" (in presence of Princess Gracia), Yoko Morishita, Tetsu Shimizu of Tokyo Ballet, Princess Grace Academy of Dance.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Antiguo Hospital Santa Cruz — To July 8 at 10:30: delada Solera el Llac de Girona (Handke).

Palacio de la Direccion, Rezaslas "11 Bial de Pintura Contemporanea de Barcelona."

GANDIA, Valencia, Geliaia Lira, July 11-Aug. 1: Jerry Sheerin, c. tion.

MADRID, Palacio de Cristal, E. Park — From July 8: "Christina" Mition.

SWITZERLAND

MONTEUX, To July 20: Internat al Jazz Festival (tel: 021/61.33.84). Includes: July 6: Jimmy Cliff, Ja Marina Caye, July 9: Booker T. July 10: John Lee Hooker, Van M. son.

WALES

LANGOLLEN, July 8-13: Lang International Musical Festival (Langollen Musical Festival of Langollen, Clwyd, LL20 8NG; 0978/86.02.36).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper 341.44.49). Deutsche Oper — Ju and 11: "Der Rosenkavalier." Ju "Untergang der Titanic." Deu Oper Ballet — July 9: "Coppelia." Elaportalle (tel: 30281) — Ju and Zerpalle, July 11: Jimmy Cliff. British Centre (tel: 31.01.70) — 9: Berlin Arts Company Ensemble. Staatliche Museen Preussische turbsitz, Nationalgalerie — Ju Sept. 28: "Images of Human Bein: Western Art," exhibition on the sion of the 15th anniversary of Prussian Museum.

HAMBURG, Staatsoper 040/35.15.55) — To July 13: 60. burg Ballet Festival. Includes: Ju (Premiere), "Lieb und Leid und Traum" (Mahler/Neumann), 7: "Songes" and "The Age of At ty," July 8: "The Nutcracker." Ju "Dornroschen."

MUNICH, July 8-Aug. 3: Opera v. Includes: July 8: "Der Rosenkavalier," July 9: "Fidelio," July 10: "Or and "Die Kluge." July 11: "Or ernot." (Festspiel der Oper zu M chen, Bruckner, 8. München 11 21851).

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The art market

Jostling Over Mona Lisa

by Robert Goldberg

PARIS — It's Roller Derby time at the Louvre again. Summer is here and the tourists are packing the place. As every true connoisseur of art knows, you can leave behind your guidebook when you visit a museum and you can even forget your glasses, but don't forget your shinguards.

It took me a long time to learn. Queuing up outside Paris' Monet exhibit early this spring, I was still naive and cheerful. My section of the line pushed its way inside six hours later. Like lemmings, we surged toward the water lilies at the end. At least I thought they were water lilies. Later someone told me that the paintings had been admiring from afar, over, around and between heads and shoulders, were actually not water lilies at all, but Monet's series on the Rouen cathedral.

In Cologne, I decided to be more careful. I stayed away from the mainstream museums. I chose the Ludwig Collection in the Wallraf-Richartz museum, since I was sure people would flock to see Rembrandt or Rubens, and leave me alone with Rauschenberg. I felt that by opting for pop, I had cleverly avoided the hordes. Wrong again. Like a hockey team after a loose puck, they swooped down on the art, brandishing pointy elbows and stomping on my toes. They massed around the Warhols, romped in front of the Lichtensteins. Their body checks, keeping me away from the paintings, would have done any defense proud.

By the time I got to Florence, I was ready. If museum-going was now a contact sport, I vowed to bob and weave with the best of them. I will always cherish the fond memory of my deft footwork in front of Botticelli's Venus at the Uffizi. I faked right and plunged left, utterly confounding a huge German tour group and leaving a pushy Italian couple behind in the dust. By then, I was truly encouraged, being only 30 feet away. But I was brought up cold by a stone wall of Japanese photographers.

Directly in front of me was a family — Grandpa, Mom, Dad, and son, in a line. Mom, Dad, and Grandpa all had identical Canons, and all were snapping Venus. Son was obviously going through those rebellious teen-age years. He took the same picture, but with a Nikon. I'm sure they all got great photos, but they never saw the painting except through their viewfinders. They probably think Botticelli drew a yellow box around Venus' head.

Across town, at the Accademia, the photographers stole the show from Michelangelo's David. They sprawled across the floor and teetered on each other's shoulders trying to discover the angle. And of course, everyone wanted his picture taken with David, holding onto the huge statue's ankle. "Hi, this is me and my friend David. Ain't that right, big fella?"

With great art, everyone wants to touch. Like the group of Scandinavian teen-agers at Paris' Rodin Museum who rapped their knuckles on each metal statue they passed to see if it would ring. Les Trois Ombres rang. So did Balzac. Actually, I wasn't complaining. I still couldn't see, but at least I could hear.



The Louvre's Venus de Milo was better protected. I know because I had a great view of the guard. Six foot five, 235 pounds, a jacket with a little gray stain on the back by the right shoulder, and an Afro that had grown to admirable proportions. Protected it was, visible it wasn't. Especially when two collegiate Eurallipps types decided to walk in front of me and hang their backpacks on my nose.

"Wow," said one to the other, commenting on the delicate and voluptuous flesh that lay just beyond my line of vision. "Look at that!" I was trying. "Oh, well," said the second, deep in contemplation of the ancient Greek masterpiece. "I guess they didn't have the Scarsdale diet in those days."

Of course it was the Mona Lisa, art incarnate, that brought in the fans. From across the room they spotted it, or the crowds of hundreds massed in front of it, and zeroed in on their target shouting "There it is, there it is!" I've heard the Mona Lisa is quite a painting, but in all the times I've been to the Louvre, I've never seen it. I have seen the glass box it's housed in, and once I almost caught a glimpse, but I was pushed back to the benches.

On this visit, I had my best shot ever. When a space with an excellent perspective of the upper left quadrant opened up near me, I was poised for action. It was within striking distance; my balance was good and my adrenaline was flowing. But as I prepared to spring, I noticed two white-haired grandmothers with canes. What could I do? I ended up being jostled back to the benches again.

However, all good deeds are rewarded. As I headed for the exit, broken and weary, I passed the same little old ladies, and their words were a revelation: "Oh my, it was beautiful," one nodded sagely to the other. "It was just like all those copies I've seen."

Like any sensible person, I learned my lesson. When I saw crowds, I'll try the New York City Marathon. The next time I get the urge to see art, I'll be smart and spend the afternoon home alone with my Mona Lisa ashtray.

A Cooler Sense of Reality

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The most important test of the season was Tuesday's sale of 12 paintings referred to by Sotheby's as "the property of a European private collector," followed by more works from various sources. The "collector's" paintings brought a total of \$1,202,000 — of which only 1.8 percent, corresponding to one lot, a very bad sketch in oils by Renoir, failed to sell. But for the other 76 lots, consisting of paintings and some modern bronzes, the score was hardly brilliant. Of the gross total of \$4,562,900, 44 percent stand for pieces that failed to sell.

Clearly, prices are leveling off. The better works generally sold close to or even under the lower estimate. A large pastel study by Edgar Degas, of a woman drying herself after a bath, made \$82,500, nearly \$6,000 under the lower estimate. A first-class drawing in gouache and watercolor by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec titled "Les Deux Soeurs Legendaires" (The Two Legendary Sisters), fell at \$28,600, exactly the lower estimate. And the star piece in the sale, if we are to go by its selection for the cover illustration of the catalog, a Toulouse-Lautrec portrait in oils on board called "Monsieur Paul Vian, Tausat, Arcachon," brought \$225,500 comparing with a pre-sale estimate of \$275,000 to \$330,000.

It is only fair to add that these huge prices even though they are below the lower estimates. And that is precisely the point: In the last five years buyers have been acting hysterically, encouraged by the salerooms and the trade, whose favorite theme was "Buy now for it will be more expensive later." A cooler sense of reality is now prevailing, accounting for the heavy rate of failures in Tuesday's sale.

Interestingly, this does not affect the substantial shift of emphasis that has been under way for the last year or so. Paul Cezanne's lot of a sudden looms larger on the international scene. The first indication was provided last year at the Von Hirsch sale when a watercolor made more than \$300,000. The trend was borne out by the Henry Ford II sale in New York in May and received a final confirmation on Tuesday night when a large watercolor still life established a record price for a watercolor by the artist at \$528,000 — far above the estimate. Significantly, the buyer reportedly was film actor Alain Delon, the very man who set a world record for a Duerer drawing several years ago.

Picasso is the other big winner. An early Fauve painting of his done in Barcelona in 1902, "Les Adieux du Pecheur" (The Fisherman's Farewell), soared to \$149,600. A Cubist still life of 1916, crisp and strongly colored, was a close runner at \$121,000. Both prices were well above the higher estimates. Later, in the second part of the sale, a very powerful portrait of a woman in brush and ink heightened with gouache, painted about 1921 in the neoclassical style then favored by Picasso, went up to \$116,600, 25 percent more than the highest estimate.

This shows once again that there is plenty of money around. It is just being spent differently. As so often happens, a period of economic austerity precipitates a reappraisal. Esthetic changes that have been latent become obvious. The common denominator between Picasso and Cezanne is that they were powerful draftsman, bold colorists, and, unquestionably, leaders in their own time who towered above their contemporaries.

Subtle shades and a melancholy, evocative mood are no longer the order of the day. One of the greatest seascapes ever done by Eugene Boudin, "Camaret, L'Estuaire," dated 1873, with a big sweeping sky in cool greys and pale blues and touches of mustard yellow on the broad horizon, was incredibly underpriced at \$47,300. But he just isn't worth any more commercially these days. That was more than the upper estimate given by Michel Strauss, Sotheby's Director of the Impressionist and Modern Masters Department, whose precise assessment of the market is admired by all.

Most professionals believe that much the same trend will prevail in October. Some specu-



Cezanne still life that fetched \$300,000.

lators who bought paintings only as a hedge against inflation will find themselves sorely tried — and lose, in real value, if they try to sell them. The collector whose 12 works were auctioned at Sotheby's on Tuesday probably did not lose overall, but only because he bought over a long period with a collector's eye.

In real value, he broke even on the two Toulouse-Lautrecs he acquired at Sotheby's in 1974. He made up for it by his judicious choice of the Cezanne, acquired in 1973 at Sotheby Parke Bernet for \$620,000 or \$248,000 and the two Picassos respectively bought in 1971 (Sotheby's, \$52,000) and 1967 (Paris, Hotel Drouot, from the Andre Lefevre collection, 204,000 francs or \$13,600). As in any other field, only highly skilled professionals — a denomination in which I include real collectors — come out on top.

A Collection Lost Forever

LONDON — The heritage of Britain is going by the board in bits and pieces. Within a week, two of the great houses in this country have been irreparably maimed by being emptied of their treasures. On Thursday 26, it was the furniture of St. Giles House in Dorset, the repository of English Baroque furniture, that was mindlessly dispersed at auction, followed on Friday by its collection of old masters in their period frames.

In the mid 18th-century, the earls of Shaftesbury were sufficiently rich and advanced in their tastes to commission the entire decoration of their main family place, including the furniture, the mirrors and the frames of their pictures, from the leading furniture makers of the day. Almost every piece is a landmark in the history of English furniture — the St. Giles suite of armchairs is quoted on every book worth reading on the subject of Chippendale creations, and a pair of them has been gracing the Victoria and Albert museum for some years.

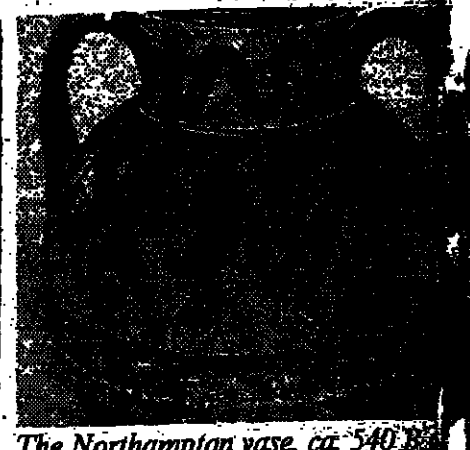
Not only that: in its consistency, the decor was very grand, very beautiful. It even had charm. There was the 18th-century portrait of "Hodge, pet cat of Anne, Countess of Shaftesbury" standing on a ledge in a landscape, the artist Abraham Cooper having given it the care usually reserved for formal horse portraits. Hodge, like the St. Giles suite, has now been sold, the eight remaining armchairs of the suite in pairs for \$36,000, \$28,000, \$22,000 and \$22,000 respectively, and Hodge for \$5,500.

Separated from each other, out of context, they lose two-thirds of their meaning. The gallery of family full-length portraits was handsome on its own merits, each piece becoming a pleasing if slightly boring conventional portrait. "The Choice of Hercules," a pompous mythological painting commissioned in 1712 by Paolo de Matteis, was acquired by the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford with the help of the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the National Arts Collections Fund. Its significance both as a decorative work in its carved gilt wood frame, that is perhaps the greatest ever carved by a British artist, and as a symbol in the new, Italianate wave that was starting to reach Britain, is largely lost, away from the house it summed up so well.

Was it all worth the \$558,000 fetched by the furniture plus \$328,000 brought by the paintings? Hardly so. This is the destruction of a collective work of art that was part of the English scenery and illustrated a key period of the nation's cultural history.

Much the same act was being replayed on Wednesday, July 2, as the Greek vases of Castle Ashby were laid on the block again at Christie's. The 120 pieces or so of painted pottery from ancient Greece and its client states in southern Italy were gathered in the 1820s. This was the heyday of the collecting of Greek art in general and Greek vases in particular. Larger collections were formed that eventually found their way into the British Museum, whose collection of Greek vases is one of the largest and finest in the world. In terms of quality, however, few matched the Ashby Castle collection.

A group of early vases of the 6th century,



The Northampton vase, ca. 540 B.C.

decorated in the eastern Greek style by great artists in Etruria (now Tuscany), is called the Northampton Group by scholars. One of the vases in the Castle Ashby collection that was originally acquired from the Northampton. That vase, in the opinion of Oxford University Professor John Boardman, one of the world authorities on Greek pottery, the best preserved — and established the record price for a Greek vase at £209,000.

There was a whole group of bowls and amphorae made by the potter Andokides painted by Psiax sold for £177,000 and a extraordinary price for an extraordinary piece. But prices are not the point.

The point of the Castle Ashby vases is rather, that they were part of the last private collection of such pieces kept in its original formation in the second quarter of the 19th century. Here was one of the monuments of collecting that reflected the passion for ancient Greece in England that perhaps deeper than anywhere else in Europe led to such political developments as English involvement in the Greek War of Independence against Turkey and Byron's part in the war.

Above all, it left an indelible mark on the whole range of English art, from neoclassical architecture to porcelain and silver. Silversmiths and cabinet makers drew their inspiration from Greek objects when they carved their palm garlands, guilloches and other neoclassical terms.

So important was the collection as a whole that the British Academy, which sponsors publication of an international corpus of Greek vases — the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, decided to devote a whole volume to the collection of the Castle Ashby vases. The book, ten by Professors Robertson and Boardman published in 1979, will remain as a major work of scholarship. But its material has been so scattered, some of it to fall out of sight years, if not forever. To disperse such a collection may be less destructive than to break up interior architecture of St. Giles House, but nonetheless blots out part of the collective memory of a nation. — S.M.

Preserving France's Heritage From Before the (Industrial) Revolution

PARIS — The French government has proclaimed 1980 the "Year of National Heritage." What does this imply in a country that is self-conscious about its culture in any year?

The best answer is the exhibition "Hier Pour Demain" ("Yesterday for Tomorrow") at the Grand Palais (through Sept. 1). The show — a cu-

rious blend of folksy memorabilia and arcane technicality — also provides some interesting clues about the Musee National des Arts et Traditions Populaires (MNATP), which organized it, and the role the museum has assumed in preserving an important part of France's heritage.

It is a didactic exhibition, but en-

livened by an extraordinary diversity of content. It includes la Tarasque, a large parade dragon that originally hailed from the Provençal town of Tarascon; a doll collection; a peasant interior of the mountainous region of Auvergne (purchased from the owners in 1964); scale models of rural houses; ditto of an 18th-century shipyard;

photos of rural life in the 19th century; a collection of puppets made by Georges Sand's son Maurice; peasant costumes standing about rather eerily empty, as though they were shop signs, decorated rooties, mechanical tools, religious objects — just about everything, in fact, that remains of people's daily lives before the industrial revolution.

The MNATP, which set up the show as a sort of museum autobiography, is not involved in folklore but in ethnology. The difference is that a student of folklore is interested in what people do, whereas an ethnologist wants to understand why they do it. Ethnology suggests Levi-Strauss in Brazil or Margaret Mead in Melanesia — people who go to faraway places to study societies quite unrelated to our own. Distance, in fact, is of the essence, but it can also be provided by a difference of social position, or by the action of time.

The ethnological study of French society gets that required distance in time from the great break in the crust of time that marks the coming of the industrial age. A hundred years ago, even 50 years ago, France was a country with a large rural population that produced its own food and much of its clothing and tools. The tremendous mutations of the past 50 years have utterly changed all that, and one of the important tasks of MNATP has been

to salvage as much as possible from an age that was swiftly and noiselessly vanishing.

"This place is a museum plus a university faculty plus a research institute," said Jean Cuisenier, 52, the tall, lean, gray-haired university professor who runs the MNATP. "This is a unique combination, as though one had, say, the ethnology department of Harvard University running the Smithsonian Institute."

The museum has 16,000 square meters of floor space — nearly four acres — a quarter of which is occupied by laboratories, offices and a variety of libraries (books, photos, sound, prints and paintings). The remaining three acres are for exhibitions. The staff is gradually classifying the museum's vast store of objects (800,000 items) with the help of a computer.

"One consequence of our peculiar structure," said Mr. Cuisenier, "is that our researchers face a permanent challenge from the public. Students working on doctoral theses find themselves organizing exhibitions, explaining them to school children, receiving criticism from old people who grew up in the types of societies presented in the showcases."

It appears that the museum focuses some strong but rather fuzzy public feeling about the fading vestiges of the past. "There are several tens of thousands of non-profit or-

ganizations all over France concerned with the preservation of some historical vestige," said Jean Guillet, curator at the MNATP. These associations often turn to the museum for guidance and assistance, which the museum is hardly in a position to dispense individually.

"People are aware of the break in the times and the danger it presents," said Mr. Cuisenier. "Feelings are strong and there is a lot of courage and confusion in all this. Our business is to make people aware that while it may be important to save this mill or that trout stream, it is more important still to understand what is going on, and this can't be done unless one gains some knowledge of what came before and of the forces that are causing the change."

The museum has several publishing projects under way as part of its ethnological study of French society: a 24-volume collection on rural architecture; an ethno-musical collection which will bring out its first volume (and record) next year; and a series of volumes in which popular tales and traditions from various parts of France are set down (26 volumes so far).

French schools all over the country spent considerable energy stamping out local languages and traditions during much of this century. "But today," Mr. Cuisenier

said, "schoolteachers have begun using our books in their classrooms. So that the traditions that were vanishing are now being brought back to life through an unexpected channel."

Regional languages are also being brought back as a result of people's search for identity. In the past, about half of the population of France spoke Breton, Occitan, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish or some dialectal variant of these languages. Many of them are now threatened with extinction: "For the first time in their history," the catalog declares, "they are no longer spoken by children." The exhibition devotes part of its closing section to this trend, suggesting that the public make up its own mind on its significance.

Another apparent lesson is that some traditions do not die — they are carried on with a different meaning. An illustration of this is provided by the "Fete de la Rosiere" at Nanterre, a Paris suburb. This festivity was created in about 1850 by some philanthropic ladies of the bourgeoisie who wished to help deserving young working-class virgins. Each year, they would choose a particularly virtuous girl who was then presented with a crown of roses and some financial help.

Today, the bourgeois ladies no longer live in Nanterre (it has be-

come a workers' suburb) and that many people there set all much value on virginity, but the is still celebrated every year, "poor but honest" candidate gets elegant dress and naturally a crown of roses — and, more significant, a grant that is provided by Communist municipality.

"It is obviously not our business to decide what our future society should be like," said Mr. Cuisenier. "We simply want people to understand how things of the past were adjusted to the needs of the day. We publish books on traditional architecture not because we want encourage people to do pastiche regional styles of the past, but because we want them to discover how these houses suited the needs of former times, and how they use their own imagination to find new styles suited to their present needs."

As for the "Fete de la Rosiere," concluded: It illustrates somewhat implied in the title of this compilation: A heritage is something to be preserved and understood, also to be modified to meet needs of a changing world.

So this somewhat technical nondirectional show itself seemed with a question: "What are we to make of the motley heritage have so painstakingly preserved?"

— Michael Gibs

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Erte: A Lifetime in Theater Design

LONDON — The signature Erte (which is simply the French pronunciation of the initials R.T. — Romain de Tiroff) has now been featured in a selection of his work over the four decades 1913-1953 and the work of his Russian and French precursors and contemporaries.

Romain de Tiroff was born in St. Petersburg in 1892, the son of an admiral in the Imperial Navy and scion of an influential Tartar family. Even as a small boy, he was an eager reader of Diaghilev's World of Art, whose first issue in 1898 included a long illustrated article on the English draftsman Aubrey Beardsley (1862-1898). Beardsley's drawing of "Tristan and Isolde" represents the earliest influence on Erte in the present exhibition.

Probably the most influential designer in the western world in the 1910s and 1920s was Leon Bakst, who first became known for his work in the Russian theater. The young Erte collected reproductions of his costumes as another boy might collect pictures of pop stars or pinups, and in fashionable St. Petersburg he was able to attend all the major productions at the Imperial Theaters. Bakst's influence continued and even intensified after Erte moved to Paris, for this was the era of Nijinsky and Karavina, Bolm and Kuchinskaya and Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, which were the success and the scandal of the tout Paris.

Bakst, and his predecessor at the Ballets Russes, Alexander Benois, are represented in this show by some celebrated pieces — the Sultan's costume for "Scheherazade," the decor for "Le Dieu Bleu" (both, incidentally, beautifully recreated by Nicolas Georgiadis for Herbert Ross' recent film "Nijinsky"), and a Bakst curiosity, a costume for the American singer Ethel Levy in the 1913 London Hippodrome production of "Hello Tango."

Inspired by a Paul Poiret haute couture collection in St. Petersburg in 1911, Erte moved to Paris, where he has lived ever since, and became Poiret's assistant. Poiret in a sense was to fashion design what Diaghilev was to the ballet: creator, connoisseur, inspirer and impresario. He not only initiated new styles,



Montenegro illustration from "Nijinsky," 1914.

but altered the direction of fashion journalism and illustration by engaging designers/illustrators of the highest talent to create his brochures. Les Robes and Les Choses de Paul Poiret, and to work on magazines such as the Gazette du Bon Ton and Art Gout Beaute.

The chief illustrator for Les Robes was Paul Irie, who placed his highly colored figures on monochrome backgrounds that reflected the art that had inspired the costume design. Probably the most important illustrator/designer of Les Choses and of the Gazette was Georges Lepape. Other contributors to the Gazette included not only Erte, but also the celebrated painters Raoul Dufy and Kees van Dongen, both of whom are well represented in the show, as are the Mexican Roberto Montenegro and the witty and fluent Italian Enrico Sacchetti.

Erte soon made a name for himself in Paris as a theater as well as a fashion designer. His first complete professional engagement was in 1917 for the Mistinguett revue "L'Orient Merveilleux," three of his designs for which are in this show. Throughout the 1920s he worked for the Folies Bergere, taking time out in 1925 to fulfill a Hollywood contract with MGM, but continuing his covers and illustrations for Harper's Bazaar, and dressing such productions on Broadway as "George White's Scandals of 1925" and "Manhattan Mary" at the Majestic in 1927. His theatrical and music-hall contemporaries, notably



Erte sketch for Harper's Bazaar, 1922.

Le Gourvil, Gessner and Zieg, are copiously present in this show as Erte's colleagues in fashion. But it is Erte himself who is shown to be the most innovative. The New American in 1924, William McCornick, reviewed Erte's first watercolor show on Madison Avenue: "It's what is known in the vernacular as a wow," he wrote. Over half a century later one can only echo his word.

— Mark White-Jones

Collapse of Aid Talks Strains Relations

Surinam Displays Anger With Netherlands

By Godfrey Morrison

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, July 4 (IHT) — The rulers of this South American state called its citizens into the streets yesterday to protest Dutch "neo-colonialism" following the collapse of aid talks with their former colonial rulers. Thousands joined in the demonstrations, including trade unionists, politicians, students, soldiers and policemen.

At independence in 1975, the Dutch government set aside more than 3 billion guilders (about \$1.5 billion) for a 10-year development program in an attempt to stem the flow of emigrants from the former colony to the Netherlands. An estimated 160,000 residents left the country rather than face independence.

But Surinam's civilian-military government has held out in talks here this week for an additional 700 million guilders as compensation for inflation during the past five years.

The Dutch delegation, led by Development Minister Jan de Koning, refused to increase the amount and the talks collapsed Wednesday night. Yesterday, members of the government and their military backers, the National Military Council, called a day of national mobilization with processions and mass meetings in the capital's main square.

Dutch Denounced

Speaker after speaker from the military council denounced Mr. Koning and the Dutch for what they saw as their intransigent attitude, a common theme running through the speeches was that the Dutch government and Dutch in Surinam could keep their money.

This new militancy, given the delicate balance within what is a fragile four-month old civilian-military regime, has clearly worried U.S. officials here, who fear it could lead

to a lurch to the left and an invitation to Cuban involvement.

In an interview, Mr. Koning said the Surinam government was "furious about the breakdown of the talks ... but they took the decision to end our discussions."

He denied that yesterday's demonstrations marked a crisis in Surinam-Dutch relations. "These demonstrations are necessary to make the emotions of the Surinam people public, to show to the people of Surinam and to show to me and the people of the Netherlands that they are really furious and that they want to demonstrate against the Dutch delegation," Mr. Koning said.

He said that he thought negotiations would resume in a couple of months.

Unstable Situation

One member of the military council said on television Wednesday night that Mr. Koning should not be allowed to leave the country until the compensation issue was settled. But the idea of taking a

Dutch minister hostage does not appear to have prevailed in government circles.

While the Dutch are confident the discussions will be settled calmly, the overall political situation in this banana-rich state is unstable with the military on several occasions making statements not entirely in keeping with the civilian government's overall moderate policies.

The government of Premier Henk Arron was overthrown Feb. 25 by unionized army sergeants, angered by pay and service conditions. However, they quickly handed over government business to a civilian junta, while retaining what amounts to a veto power over policy decisions.

Despite the ideological fervor of yesterday's platform speakers, who were mainly from the military rather than the government, the crowds remained good-humored.

A novel aspect of demonstrations occurred yesterday morning when Mr. Koning went to pay a farewell courtesy call on Surinam Premier Henk Chin a Sen. When he left his

hotel, his official car was pursued by about 60 highly organized and cheerful youths on small motorcycles, rather like a bear chased by a swarm of bees.

Russia, Vietnam Sign Oil Accord

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI) — Soviet and Vietnamese leaders yesterday signed an agreement granting the Soviet Union oil-drilling rights off the Vietnamese coast.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan, the Vietnamese Communist Party first secretary, signed the agreement at the Kremlin. Tass reported that talks had also covered what it described only as international problems of mutual interest.

Few details of the oil agreement are known. Reliable sources said Soviet workers have been drilling for oil off Vietnam's southern coast since February, using equipment abandoned by Mobil Oil Corp. after the 1975 Communist victory in South Vietnam.

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Radiation Pioneer Shields Warren Dies

MASHPEE, Mass., July 4 (AP) — Dr. Shields Warren, 82, a pioneer in medical radiation treatment, died Tuesday at his summer home here.

Dr. Warren was among the first involved in the diagnostic and therapeutic use of radioactive isotopes. He also was influential in establishing safety regulations for workers in the World War II atomic bomb project. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, Dr. Warren led a naval medical mission to Japan, aiding and studying the survivors of the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The medical team also made the first systematic study of radioactive fallout in the two cities.

Dr. Warren was the first director

of the former Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Biology and Medicine and organized its research and industrial hygiene programs. He also served on numerous federal government and United Nations organizations.

Harold W. Sweatt

From Agency Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS, July 4 (IHT) — Harold W. Sweatt, 88, former board chairman of Honeywell, manufacturer of computers and control systems, died Tuesday.

Mr. Sweatt became president of the firm in 1934 and board chairman in 1943. He retired in 1961. Two of his favorite business principles

became familiar throughout Honeywell: "If I had to choose, I would settle for a little less perfection in Honeywell today and a little more imagining for tomorrow" and "Organization charts never work. The fundamental thing is people."

Connie Lenz

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Chinese assembly lines turn out jet fighters, left, and bombers. These photos appeared this month in a Chinese magazine.

IA Sees China Lagging in Weapons Race

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP) — The military forces are armed with Soviet designs, and even the aircraft are modeled after Russian designs built in the 1950s, a CIA study released yesterday says. China is trying to modernize its military, but not at the expense of the economy. "The Chinese leadership, now more than ever, recognizes that fundamental weaknesses in the economy must be remedied before an extensive upgrading of defense capabilities can be undertaken," it says. The study was released by a subcommittee of the congressional

S. B-52s May Use Australian Air Bases

ANBERRA, Australia, July 4 (IHT) — The U.S. Air Force will test the feasibility of using four B-52s in northern Australia for strategic bombers, Defense Secretary James Kilgus said today. He said that eight U.S. Air Force B-52s would arrive next week to test the practicality of using Australian Air Force facilities at several sites in Queensland, Darwin and in the Northern Territory of Leamouth in Western Aus-

Joint Economic Committee, in a volume of testimony from closed-door hearings last year. The testimony, edited to delete secret data, quoted Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe Jr., head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, as saying that China has virtually no chance of becoming a military power on a scale with the United States and the Soviet Union for the remainder of this century.

"What are the realistic prospects for China becoming a powerful military state at any time during the 1980s and 1990s?" Gen. Tighe was asked by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis. "Very, very slim, in my judgment," Gen. Tighe replied. "As a matter of fact, almost nonexistent, in terms of counter-United States or counter-Soviet."

Manpower Factor

Gen. Tighe also said, referring to China's army, estimated at between 7.3 million and 8.3 million men, "Manpower alone, of course, is a frightening prospect for any invader of China."

The CIA study says that Chinese military spending accounts for 8 percent to 10 percent of gross national product, compared with 11 percent to 13 percent in the Soviet Union. U.S. military spending is about 5 percent of GNP. CIA analysts Ronald Mitchell and Edward Parris, the study's au-

thors, write that Chinese military equipment and technology "are not nearly as advanced as in industrially developed countries." Weapons are mostly copies or modifications of Soviet designs of the 1950s, they report, and the Chinese are spending more on older types of equipment than on new materials.

More than 70 percent of spending for aircraft in 1978 went for planes designed in the Soviet Union in the 1950s, the study says. And while China is modernizing its forces, it is "unlikely to introduce

large numbers of new weapon systems."

Chinese military research and development programs are said to have produced few new weapon systems for wide-scale deployment in the 1970s. "We see little to suggest that this trend will change until the Chinese are able to overcome the limitations imposed by their weak technological base," the study says. "China has even failed to train replacements for its few aging scientists, most of whom were trained abroad in the early 1950s."

Radiation Pioneer Shields Warren Dies

MASHPEE, Mass., July 4 (AP) — Dr. Shields Warren, 82, a pioneer in medical radiation treatment, died Tuesday at his summer home here.

Dr. Warren was among the first involved in the diagnostic and therapeutic use of radioactive isotopes. He also was influential in establishing safety regulations for workers in the World War II atomic bomb project. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, Dr. Warren led a naval medical mission to Japan, aiding and studying the survivors of the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The medical team also made the first systematic study of radioactive fallout in the two cities.

Dr. Warren was the first director

Harold W. Sweatt

From Agency Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS, July 4 (IHT) — Harold W. Sweatt, 88, former board chairman of Honeywell, manufacturer of computers and control systems, died Tuesday.

Mr. Sweatt became president of the firm in 1934 and board chairman in 1943. He retired in 1961. Two of his favorite business principles

became familiar throughout Honeywell: "If I had to choose, I would settle for a little less perfection in Honeywell today and a little more imagining for tomorrow" and "Organization charts never work. The fundamental thing is people."

Connie Lenz

CAMBRIDGE, Md., July 4 (UPI) — Connie Lenz, 62, a six-time national title holder in women's gymnastics, who represented the United States in the 1936 and 1948 summer Olympic Games, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

he is among the fortunate ones to survive the escape, find food and care in an official refugee camp and be granted entry to a country of final settlement.

Aid to refugees, from Viet Nam or elsewhere, their care, feeding and general welfare over months and even years, even extending to counsel and support in the land where they finally find a home — all this is part of the service the Red Cross provides and is willing to provide at all times everywhere for everyone.



Ta Gia Tai, waiting for the ship that will soon bring him to the United States: "I know I am among the lucky ones of my people."

This is how tens of thousands of our people landed on Pulau Bidong. Supplies on the island would have run out, except for the Red Cross.

Ta Gia Tai, age 20, refugee from Viet Nam. Ta Gia Tai was one of a group of Vietnamese refugees who arrived on Pulau Bidong after drifting for weeks on the open seas.

On Pulau Bidong, the Malaysian island which has become the tragic symbol of the plight of the "boat people", food and water were soon very scarce. Ta Gia Tai says the first sign that survival might still be possible was the setting up of water reservoirs by the Malaysian Red Crescent.

It was also the Red Crescent and the International Red Cross, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which ensured that the stranded "boat people" all over Malaysia had food and other essentials of life. And, says Ta Gia Tai, what made life bearable during the long and uncertain days of waiting was the counsel and comfort given by Red Cross personnel.

Ta Gia Tai's tracing enquiry for his parents, for example, is only one of more than 130,000 documents of this type which the Red Cross and Red Crescent is handling in Kuala Lumpur alone.

Ta Gia Tai is spending his last few weeks in Malaysia in a transit camp in Kuala Lumpur, waiting for the moment of departure for his final destination, the USA. He knows that despite his trials,

RED CROSS C+

EVERYWHERE FOR EVERYONE

Saroyan's 'Play Things' Get Ingenious Staging

Shylock Draws Paris Protests



'Lady Macbeth' Is Spellbinding Success

The sets by Liviu Ciulei (who is also the director) are magical: A huge, but not heavy construction in raw wood, which can turn comfortably, allowing rapid changes of scene from Katerina's bedroom, with its oppressive 19th-century furniture, to the vast barn, and finally, to a kind of anonymous, nowhere Siberia — a space for suicide and death. The costumes of Miruna and Radu Boruzescu are equally impressive and convincing: sumptuous for the wedding-scene, drab and worn for the denouement. Ciulei moves set and singers skillfully, never showily. This is not one of

The Westminster Choir sang and acted with remarkable mobility and accuracy. They never seemed like an opera chorus, but rather like trained actors. The Spoleto Festival Orchestra, a group of young people assembled in the United States for the occasion, played magnificently. Christian Badea drove them hard, but they responded, both as ensemble and as individuals, magnificently. This youthful opera (it is the more rarely heard, and superior, first version) clearly inspired Badea, whose inspiration was infectious. A great achievement for all concerned.

Having an American Baby in China

The Birth of Flaming Apricot Twi

At the Anhui Province Medical College Hospital, the Chinese demonstrated a solicitousness which the Chandler and Ritter said was unforgettable. "Doctor Sau was worried that I wasn't eating enough," Chandler said. "She made sure my food was heated up. She even actually swept my room." Chinese hospitals are generally short on kitchens and attendants. A patient's family often takes over the burden of care and feeding. Chandler's English students decided they would help and organized them,



ing, "though it was not clear in the morning, it was in the afternoon, in life or after childbirth." "You don't have a towel around your head," one of her students said. "My mother said that when she was here, she had to keep a towel around her head so her brains would not get cold."

The nurses regularly swaddled Abigail with an arrangement of blankets and strings. Ritter said "she looked like a roll of baked ham at a deli somewhere. Abigail's salami was a little exposed, but it must be a good idea. She seemed to slide down when they wrapped her up."

Chinese women traditionally are

exactly what they wanted," Chander and Ritter met. Ritter was managing one restaurant, Washington and she was married at another. They married before arriving here in 1949 and plan to stay until at least next year. Many Chinese who have had their first child cooperating now with a new government birth-control program signing a pledge that they will have only one child. The American women, however, are from all over China. Chander said, a com- mon voluntary look in her eyes. They went about three years.

[illegible]

12/29	12/29	Toronto	2,736.20
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0	Costa Rica	0.84	0.21
1	Croatia	0.84	0.21
2	Czech Republic	2.26	1.93
3	Denmark	2.26	1.93
4	Dominican Republic	0.84	0.21
5	East Timor	0.84	0.21
6	Ecuador	0.84	0.21
7	El Salvador	0.84	0.21
8	France	0.84	0.21
9	Germany	0.84	0.21
10	Ghana	0.84	0.21
11	Greece	0.84	0.21
12	Honduras	0.84	0.21
13	Hong Kong	0.84	0.21
14	Hungary	0.84	0.21
15	India	0.84	0.21
16	Indonesia	0.84	0.21
17	Iran	0.84	0.21
18	Israel	0.84	0.21
19	Italy	0.84	0.21
20	Japan	0.84	0.21
21	Kenya	0.84	0.21
22	Malaysia	0.84	0.21
23	Maldives	0.84	0.21
24	Mexico	0.84	0.21
25	Moldova	0.84	0.21
26	Morocco	0.84	0.21
27	Mozambique	0.84	0.21
28	Netherlands	0.84	0.21
29	Nicaragua	0.84	0.21
30	Norway	0.84	0.21
31	Poland	0.84	0.21
32	Portugal	0.84	0.21
33	Romania	0.84	0.21
34	Russia	0.84	0.21
35	Saudi Arabia	0.84	0.21
36	South Africa	0.84	0.21
37	Spain	0.84	0.21
38	Sri Lanka	0.84	0.21
39	Sudan	0.84	0.21
40	Sweden	0.84	0.21
41	Switzerland	0.84	0.21
42	Taiwan	0.84	0.21
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44	Thailand	0.84	0.21
45	Turkey	0.84	0.21
46	Uganda	0.84	0.21
47	Ukraine	0.84	0.21
48	United States	0.84	0.21
49	United Kingdom	0.84	0.21
50	Uruguay	0.84	0.21
51	Venezuela	0.84	0.21
52	Zambia	0.84	0.21
53	Zimbabwe	0.84	0.21

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Talks On Selection Trust Continue

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters) — British Petroleum's talks with Selection Trust continue, but further details are not available, a BP spokesman said today.

Industry sources said BP's takeover approach to Selection Trust, which had in share trading suspensions for BP Selection Trust and Charter Selection Trust, is unlikely to lead to any detailed announcements over the weekend.

Selection Trust's board met today to consider BP's offer but did not make an immediate announcement. Market sources said apart from the BP offer, the outcome will depend heavily on the reaction of the Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, which holds a minority stake in Selection Trust through Charter Consolidated.

Warner Sells Ingersoll Unit

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT) — The Borg-Warner Corporation announced today it had signed an agreement to sell its Ingersoll Products division to a group headed by Jack Maxwell, former vice president of the Ingersoll group. Terms of the sale were not disclosed.

The company will be known as the Ingersoll Products Corp. and will be based in Chicago. The Borg-Warner division employs 500 persons and produces a wide range of products for the agricultural industry.

Closing is scheduled for July 31. Borg-Warner said it had decided to sell the division "because it no longer fits into the mainstream of its business."

Bethlehem Steel Cuts Some Prices

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT) — Bethlehem Steel announced yesterday it was cutting prices on some of its major steel products by 4.5 percent "to more closely reflect the competitive realities of the marketplace."

Bethlehem said that the lower prices on sheet and carbon and alloy bars would take effect July 1 and would remain in place at least until Sept. 30.

The move was unclear whether the Bethlehem price reductions would signal a wider cut in prices. Spokesmen for Arco, Republic Steel and U.S. Steel said they were studying the Bethlehem move.

Yip Predicts Greater Sales This Year

NEW YORK, July 4 (Reuters) — Mitsui said it expects consolidated net sales for the year ending next March to rise to about 30 billion yen, up from 28.39 billion yen last year.

On the same basis as estimated at a record 12 billion yen, up from 10.66 billion yen a year earlier, assuming the yen stays within a range of 210 to 219 to the U.S. dollar, it said.

The Japanese trading house earlier announced a sharp increase of 23.5 percent in consolidated net income for the year ended last March, from 24.39 billion yen to 24.44 billion yen a year earlier.

Bank of England Injects Swap Funds Into System

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England today said it was injecting swap funds into the banking system to meet short-term foreign currency shortages in the money market.

The bank said it would put another \$500 million into the banking system. An earlier swap arrangement came into effect today, and it fully utilized, today, about \$700 million into the system.

A new facility will come into effect July 11 and will be unwound Aug. 18. The previous one came into effect today, will be unwound Aug. 11. Interest on use of these facilities will be set at the bank's minimum rate, which yesterday was set to 16 percent from 17 percent in the previous swap facility.

New Contrary Indicator?

A Look at Institutions' Market Buying

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT) — Institutional investors watch the action of the small investor as a contrary indicator, buying when the latter is selling and vice versa. But it is the institutions themselves that are better contrary indicators.

Although the institutions watch rises in individuals' short selling as an indication of market trouble, they themselves allocate a smaller amount of cash inflow to stocks at times than at any other time in the market cycle.

For example, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange bottomed out in the fourth quarter of 1979, private pension funds were among the first to buy. Again in the first quarter of 1978 — another market low — the pension funds put a lot of money into equities.

Mr. Hirschler, whose organization manages \$500 million of pension funds, said that institutions also seemed to take their cues of corporate earnings "too slowly."

He noted that institutions used sophisticated techniques for forecasting earnings. Typically, he said, they start with assumptions at economic change and work

those assumptions down into industry earnings changes. From there, they work out predictions for the earnings of single companies.

Mr. Hirschler said that, as a result, the institutions were attracted to the industries and stocks with the best "stories." Soon the entire institutional community is playing the same game — the mutual funds, the insurance companies and individual investment advisers.

He went on to say that the price-earnings ratios of the favored stocks rise to a significant premium. These unduly high prices "do not allow room for surprises," he said.

For example, he noted, Atlantic Richfield sold for 24 times earnings in 1979 (at a price of 120 a share) in a forecast that the company would earn considerably more money in the future through a substantial increase in oil production expected from the company's major participation in the Alaskan North Slope discovery.

But the company ran into a four-year delay because of numerous environmental problems. Mr. Hirschler said. Not the least of the problems was the fact that the pipeline built by Atlantic Richfield and

IMF Head Says Oil Dollars Can Be Recycled This Year

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP-DJ) — The world's petrodollar recycling problems can be managed in 1980, but "there is a danger that flows through established channels may prove deficient" for the growing needs of borrowing nations in 1981.

Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said today.

During this year, Mr. de Larosiere said, the financing of the "greatly enlarged" international payments deficits of the non-oil developing nations "appears relatively well-assured."

But during 1981-82, he continued, such financing may be more difficult to obtain, because of the greater selectivity of commercial banks in appraising international credit risks and the difficulty in stepping up official aid flows to developing nations from industrial

countries and the major oil-exporting nations.

Mr. de Larosiere expressed his concern in a speech prepared for delivery before the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva. The IMF made public the text of his remarks.

In view of the shifts in international payments imbalances, described by Mr. de Larosiere as both large and sudden because of world price increases and other developments, the IMF chief said there also will be a "massive expansion and reorientation of international financial flows" over the next several years.

"There is little correspondence between the probable geographic distribution of the initial placement of surplus funds abroad by the oil-exporters and shifts in external borrowing propensities generated elsewhere by increases in oil payments," he said. "Consequently, much will depend upon the manner in which the recycling of the oil-exporters' surpluses is accomplished."

Mr. de Larosiere said the IMF "stands ready to assume an increasing role" in petrodollar recycling operations and to make what he called flexible and sensible use of IMF resources. He noted that during the first five months of 1980, the IMF had stepped up its net lending to developing nations to about \$1.16 billion, compared with about \$840 million during all of 1979.

He told reporters this was a total of individual pledges made during a two-day meeting here with aid donors and other interested parties under the chairmanship of the World Bank.

It compared with a figure for the fiscal year 1979/80 of \$3.3 billion, he said. Conference sources said India had asked for a larger sum, but it was aware of the problems this posed for donor countries in the current economic climate.

Countries represented at the meeting included the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada. Among the organizations were the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

Details of the aid package still have to be negotiated bilaterally between individual donors and India.

Jobless Rate Rises In West Germany

NUREMBERG, West Germany, July 4 (Reuters) — West German unemployment rose by 14,628 in June to 781,394, following a 58,606 fall in May, the Federal Labor Office said today.

This gave the unemployment rate of 3.4 percent for the month, compared with 3.3 percent in May, the office said.

West German Banker Gets Top IFC Post

The appointment this week of Hans Wuttke, management board member of Dresdner Bank, to head the World Bank affiliate International Finance Corp. brought the first German to the top echelons of the lending agency.

"It's an honor for the country as well as for Dresdner," commented Mr. Wuttke in a telephone interview. He said the federal government in Bonn had clearly signaled its support for the move.

Mr. Wuttke, 56, whose banking career started with Dresdner in 1952, will take over as executive vice president of the IFC from Moeen Qureshi, a Pakistani who also has been in charge of financing for the World Bank's soft-loan unit, the International Development Association.

The IFC aids developing countries with credits to the private sector. Mr. Wuttke, who was responsible for Dresdner's operations in Asia, hopes to promote closer links between the supranational agency and commercial banks in providing co-financing for industrial projects, particularly in the so-called "threshold countries," the more advanced developing countries.

U.S. Diplomat Appointed OECD Deputy

Jacob Myerson, minister-counselor for economic and commercial affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, has been appointed deputy secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The renewable two-year term begins Sept. 1.

Mr. Myerson, a career State Department official with long and wide experience in Western Europe, replaces Charles Wootton, who is completing a third two-year term as one of the two OECD deputies to Emile van Lennep, the organization's secretary general.

New Chief Executive for Saudi Bank

Andreas Prindl was appointed executive director and chief executive officer of Saudi International Bank in London. A veteran of Morgan Guaranty Bank, Mr. Prindl replaces Edgar Felton, who is returning to Morgan after a five-year stint heading the London bank.

Morgan owns 20 percent of Saudi International and has a management assistance contract with the bank, while the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority owns 50 percent. Other shareholders are Bank of Tokyo, Banque National de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster, Union Bank of Switzerland, and two Saudi Arabian banks.

Marsh, Bowring Elect Directorates

Marsh & McLennan cemented its acquisition of C.T. Bowring with the election of interlocking directorates.

Peter Bowring, Gilbert Cooke, Ivor Binney, and Edgar Bowring, all directors of Bowring, have been elected to the board of Marsh & McLennan. Meanwhile, John Regan Jr., Robert Newhouse Jr. and Bruce Schnitzer, all officers of Marsh & McLennan, were elected to Bowring's board.

World Bank Sets DM Bond Issue

FRANKFURT, July 4 (AP-DJ) — The 700 million-mark issue for the World Bank was set today with a coupon of 8 percent and a price of 99.25 percent, lead manager Deutsche Bank announced. The bonds mature in ten years.

The issue includes 500 million DM for market placement and a further 200 million DM which is being privately placed.

Deutsche Bank spokesmen would not give further details about the private placement. Well-placed market sources said that the private placement has been largely absorbed by investors from OPEC states.

European Labor: A U.S. View

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ) — Richard Giordano, a U.S. executive who heads BOC International, the giant British oil and gas producer, thinks labor has far more power in Europe than in the United States.

"You don't have the flexibility to hire labor here, to lay off labor, to control your inventory by suspending production," he says. "I don't want to get into which way is better — I'm just speaking from the point of view of the manager trying to optimize productivity."

Mr. Giordano, a self-confident 46-year-old, was head of Alcoa Inc. until BOC took it over in May, 1978. He had opposed the takeover, but was named to BOC's board in January, 1979. Then, when BOC's newly appointed chief operating officer became ill and retired, Mr. Giordano was named group managing director last Oct. 1.

Diplomatically skirting statements that might get him into trouble with his fellow managers or his employees, he makes these observations:

- "In some ways, the British government is less rigid than the U.S. government. They've been able to cope with environmental problems here, for instance — and keep a fairly clean environment — in a much more flexible way than the U.S."
- "Antitrust is one area where you get a lot less regulation here. And when you do have regulation, you get a decision a lot faster."
- At the same time, "managers here, and this may be true on the continent too, feel more constrained, because there's less they can do about certain problems. It isn't at all a question of union resistance, either. We have quite a large number of managers quite cynical about whether things could be changed because of the [previous Labor] government's attitudes. A government committed to further nationalization isn't encouraging to management."

Government interference

Mr. Giordano, like most of his U.K. colleagues, thinks the Conservative Party government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is bringing changes that are encouraging for business and for management. He cites the lowering of top-bracket income tax rates, the abolition of the price control commission, and perhaps most of all, tilting the government away from automatic union support and "letting us bargain free of government interference."

Mr. Giordano has set about trying to improve BOC's profitability in two major ways. One is to coordinate the sprawling BOC empire somewhat more tightly from the center.

The other, continuing a course set shortly before he took over, is to get rid of a number of peripheral enterprises that BOC had acquired during the late 1960s and early 1970s — at one point it was Europe's largest pizza producer — and to concentrate on what he sees as the company's four core enterprises: industrial gases, welding products, medical gases and equipment, and carbon-graphite.

Warns Against Stimulus

PARIS, July 4 (AP-DJ) — The French government is correct in making the fight against inflation the major object of its economic policy, but must make a greater effort to tackle the problem of unemployment, which will become more acute over the next five years, economists of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development believe.

In its annual survey of the French economy, the OECD says the French authorities should beware of the temptation to stimulate flagging domestic demand.

Measures to this end should be taken "only if more marked recessionary trends are observed than are foreseen at present, leading to a sharp rise in unemployment, and only if substantial inroads are made in controlling inflation," the economists state, emphasizing that reducing inflation is a prerequisite for a return to balanced growth.

The OECD says one of the major risks facing the French economy is the possibility of a rise in precautionary buying by households and businesses in anticipation of inflation, sustaining growth in the first half of this year with a negative impact on prices and the external trade account.

Such a development, coinciding with the full impact of the government's tight monetary policy and a deterioration of the international environment, "could gradually bring about recessionary behavior, with all its attendant problems for the employment situation."

The OECD economists expect France's gross domestic product this year to expand at an annual rate of 2.5 percent in the first half, slowing considerably to a rate of 1 percent in the second half.

This is likely to aggravate France's unemployment situation, and the number of job-seekers could rise by 150,000 on average every month compared with 1979, causing the unemployment rate for 1980 as a whole to attain 6.5 percent of the active population, against 5.9 percent in 1979.

Consumer Price Rise

Oil price increases, the price rise of other imported raw materials and the higher cost of imported manufactured goods is likely to result in consumer prices rising at an annual rate of 13.75 percent in the first half of this year, up from 12.7 percent in the second half of 1979.

The fast rate of growth should subside in the second half of this year to a rhythm of about 12 percent, however, the survey says, so that for 1980 as a whole consumer prices are likely to rise by 13 percent, or 2.3 percent more than in 1979.

The economists forecast a marked worsening of France's trade balance in the first half of this year.

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Friday in the United States for Independence Day.

Stamp investors have another year of spectacular success

Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps up 66.3% in 1 year

Investors in stamps have had a great year again. This is shown by the second annual review of stamp prices recently published by the independent researchers P.E. Consulting Group.

They found that a random 210 Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps rose by an average of 66.3% between 1979 and 1980 catalogue prices. The average for stamps in a wide selection of countries was 31.1%.

Past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future, but the research shows that in every period over the last 10 years stamps have out-performed inflation, and most shares and houses.

How can you have a stake in this outstanding investment? L & A Philatelics have the answer. We provide an expert advisory service on stamps of GB and the Commonwealth and prepare investment portfolios of £250 upwards. We are able to supply stamps from our own extensive stocks of material in first class condition.

Why not find out more about our service by sending off the coupon. It could lead to your best investment ever.

L & A pegs the pound

To help our customers abroad, we have decided to peg the pound/dollar exchange rate on orders received up to the last day of September 1980. This will be at a rate of 2.29 dollars to the pound sterling, which we feel sure will be beneficial to these customers. All purchases paid for in other currencies will be at the current exchange rate.

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Sales of Cars In U.S. Post 22-Year Low

DETROIT, July 4 (AP) — Sales of domestic cars in June fell 23 percent from the level of the same month in 1979, making sales in the final third of June the worst for the industry in 22 years, automakers reported yesterday.

Imports, meanwhile, had their second-best June ever, keeping the total industry decline at 18 percent. But compared with June 1978, total sales were off 36 percent and domestic sales alone were down 43 percent.

The five U.S. producers delivered 510,921 cars during the month compared with 690,353 in June last year.

Importers sold 189,422 cars against 201,245, giving them 27 percent of the market, their greatest June share and close to the record 28 percent recorded in several previous months this year. It was only 1.6 percent below last June's pace.

Bennett E. Bidwell, vice president in charge of Ford's car and truck group, said, "It looks like May was the bottom."

American Motors suffered a May-to-June decline of only 3 percent this year and 24 percent last year. Thomas Staudt, marketing vice president, noted "some improvement as retail credit eased."

June sales of all cars ran at an annual rate of 7.7 million compared with 7.3 million in May. The domestic rate improved to 5.5 million from 5.2 million the month before. In January and February, the domestic rate was nearly 8 million and imports were about 3 million.

The rate is what a year's sales would be if the month were characteristic of a typical year. Last year, 10.6 million cars were sold, of which 8.3 million were domestic makes.

Seeking to Avoid Limits

Japanese Prime Minister Hears Car Exporter Stand

TOKYO, July 4 (Reuters) — The Japanese motor industry would be opposed to conclusion of an orderly marketing agreement with the United States on Japanese car exports, government sources said today.

Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association told acting Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito that such a restrictive pact should be avoided, they said.

Mr. Ishihara, also president of Nissan Motor, conferred with Mr. Ito at his official residence on the thorny car trade problem between the United States and Japan.

The sources quoted Mr. Ishihara as saying Japanese car manufacturers have been striving to keep their car exports orderly but were facing difficulties in voluntarily restricting their shipments because it might infringe the antitrust act.

Leading Japanese car manufacturers earlier this week agreed to clarify their stand on car imports and exports amid mounting overseas criticism of Japan's booming vehicle exports to the United States, which reached 2.2 million units in the 1979 financial year ended last March.

Renault Chief Says Auto Outlook Is Good

PARIS, July 4 (AP-DJ) — Bernard Verrier-Palliez, president of the Renault Auto Group, was reported today as saying that he was confident about the outlook for the automobile industry between now and 1985.

In an interview with Paris-Match magazine, Mr. Verrier-Palliez was quoted as saying that to counter competition from the United States and Japan, Renault would make the best use of its technical advantage in the field of small-engined cars.

Auto Outlook Is Good

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Auto Outlook Is Good

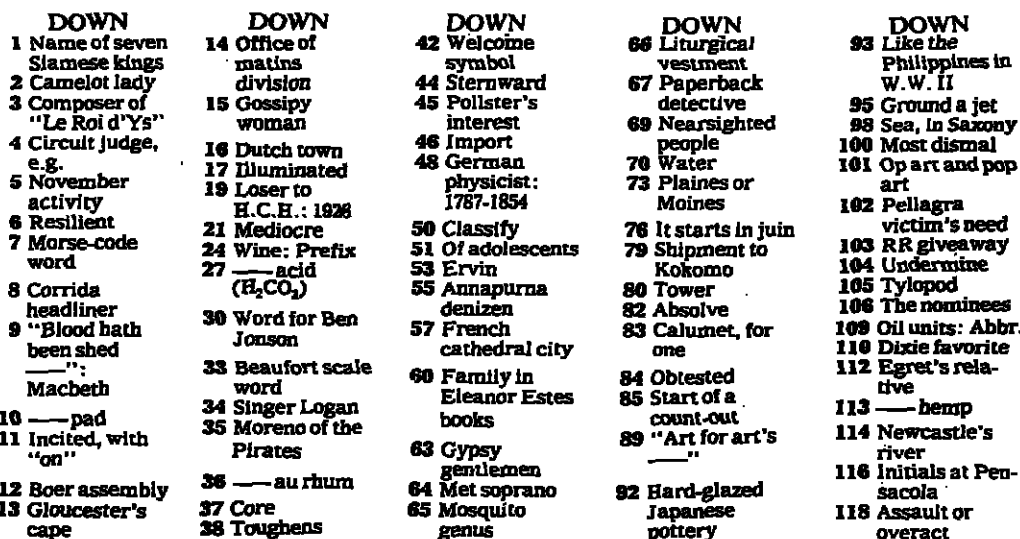
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Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Edited by
NET T. MALESKA

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[illegible]

ALGARVE	C	F	Haze	MADRID	C	F	Haze
AMSTERDAM	25	59	Fair	MIAMI	31	88	Fair
ANKARA	24	59	Fair	MILAN	31	88	Fair
ATHENS	29	64	Fair	MONTREAL	34	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	68	Fair	MOSCOW	22	72	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	64	Overcast	MUNICH	15	79	Overcast
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	29	84	Sunny
BRUSSELS	16	61	Overcast	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	23	73	Overcast	OSLO	23	73	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Showers	PARIS	20	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	65	Fair	PRAGUE	15	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair	ROME	25	77	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair	SOFIA	17	63	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	63	Fair	TEL AVIV	21	88	N/A
FLORENCE	25	77	Haze	TEL AVIV	21	88	Haze
FRANKFURT	18	64	Overcast	TOKYO	24	75	Overcast
GENEVA	17	63	Haze	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	61	Overcast	VIENNA	19	66	Showers
HONG KONG	25	77	Fair	WARSAW	16	61	Haze
ISTANBUL	29	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	31	88	Sunny
LA PALMAS	27	77	Haze	ZURICH	17	63	Haze
LISBON	29	75	Fair				
LONDON	17	63	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Sunny				

Y'sterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT local.

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Front Movement

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters) — Firms may soon be paying a deposit on automobiles as many people do when they buy bottled drinks.

The deposit system on bottles encourages their eventual return to the shop, reducing the chance of them ending up as litter. A Finnish government committee has suggested that the principle be extended to car purchases.

The committee suggests that Firms buying a new car deposit perhaps \$100, which would be returned when the car was eventually scrapped. The deposit would only be returned if the final owner of the vehicle could prove that it had been handed to a recognized junk merchant and been recycled as scrap metal.

Car owners have been asked to

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters) — A powerful explosion in front of a post office in the Paris suburb of Clichy early today, causing extensive damage but no casualties, police said. Earlier, another explosion damaged a building housing military personnel in the Latin Quarter of Paris. No group has claimed responsibility for either blast.

TOKYO, July 4 (AP)—A 18,397-ton Soviet freighter and a 195-ton Japanese cargo ship collided in the inland sea off Matsuyama today. No casualties were reported.

*By Michael Howell and Peter Ford.
Allison and Busby: Distributed by Schocken Books.
Illustrated. 194 pp. \$9.95.*

JOSEPH MERRICK, the so-called "Elephant Man" who is the subject of the play on Broadway and which will open July 15 at London's National Theatre's Lyttelton stage, was probably the most grotesquely disfigured human being in medical records. Apart from his morbid appeal, his life story is interesting for what it tells us about how the world regarded such a man and how he regarded the world.

"The True History of the Elephant Man," by Michael Howell and Peter Ford, corrects earlier versions of Merrick's life that were based on incomplete information, and includes many new facts, some of which may have been known as early as 1971 and the non-temporary account by Sir Frederick Treves, the surgeon who rescued Merrick and looked after him for the balance of his short life.

decided to keep Merrick in the hospital. The chairman of the hospital wrote a letter to the press that brought in enough money and charitable contributions to maintain Merrick for the rest of his life. A room and a bath were fitted up for him as permanent residence.

When Treves learned to make out Merrick's speech, he discovered that the Elephant Man had "a passion for conversation." In Treves' words, he was "highly intelligent," had "an acute sensibility" and "a romantic imagination." He was also an avid reader, and his conception of life was largely based on romantic novels.

To cheer Merrick up, Treves brought a friend of his, "a pretty young widow," to visit him. She had been carefully prepared and she shook hands warmly with Merrick.

Born in Leicester, England, in 1862, Merrick appeared in London in a sideshow in 1884. As the authors point out, the London populace had traditionally had an insatiable appetite for freaks and "monsters." Merrick had applied for the job: He preferred it to the workhouse. When he was younger, he had been a roller of cigars until his increasing deformity made this physically impossible. For two years, he had hawked stockings and gloves from door to door, but people refused to answer their doors for him.

Frederick Treves, a brilliant young surgeon in the London hospitals, just across the street, came to see Merrick in the sideshow, and then took him to the hospital and examined him. There was no cure for his disease, which was not elephantiasis, but neurofibromatosis, so that when they parted, all that the doctor could do was give Merrick his card.

Instantly, his visitors flocked, including the Princess of Wales, to see the fashionable society to visit him. Elegant ladies sent their pictures, as well as books and knick-knacks. Among Merrick's presents were a silver watch, a smart walking stick and a ring for his left hand, which was normal. Of his entire body, only his left hand and his genitalia were not disfigured.

The rest of Merrick's life was like a sentimental story by Charles Dickens, except that even Dickens would not have gone so far in grotesqueness. Merrick went to the theater — his great ambition — in disguise, and to a remote cottage in the country for a visit. Treves has left a touching picture of him gathering wildflowers there.

'Like Other People'

The remarkable thing is that Merrick was never bitter or despairing. In their absorbing and well-balanced book, the authors Michael

The remarkable thing is that Merrick was never bitter or despairing. In their absorbing and well-balanced book, the authors Michael Howell and Peter Ford agree with Ashley Montagu that his mother's love in his first 10 years kept Merrick's spirit from becoming deformed along with his body. He died when he tried to sleep with a pillow "like other people." The weight of his head dislocated his

"The True History of the Elephant Man," the authors say, differs in some respects from the play, where Merrick's life story would seem to have been altered for reasons inherent in the modern aesthetic. It is curious to reflect that disfigurements not unlike Merrick's are to be found in certain schools of modern painting, in the work, for example, of Francis Bacon. There may be a moral there.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of
The New York Times.

AREN'T YOU GOING TO EAT YOUR CRUSTS, SIR?

THESE ARE RINDS, MARCIE! WATERMELON HAVE RINDS!

I THOUGHT THE CRUSTS WERE GOOD FOR YOUR TEETH

THAT WAS JUST A JOKE, SIR... YOU'RE CRACKIN' UP, MARCIE!

Panel 1:
 Customer: "I'D LIKE YOU TO MIX UP A BATCH OF 'MOUNTAIN HEATHER,' 'EVENING IN ISTANBUL' AND OLD SADDLE SORE."
 Tobacconist: "THAT SHOULD SMOKE VERY NICE, SIR."

Panel 2:
 Customer: "WHAT SMOKE? ... I'M TRYING TO CLEAN OUT MY SEPTIC TANK!"

MONEY, BARRY HECKLE IS ON THE PHONE

WHAT DOES HE WANT?

HE WANTS TO RENEW HIS ORDER

TELL HIM OKAY

HE SAYS HE'LL PUT A CHECK IN THE MAIL TONIGHT

TELL HIM OKAY

NOW THAT'S THE WAY I LIKE TO DO BUSINESS

YOUNG GARMENDY '75

I'M PUTTING YOU IN THE CLEAN-UP POSITION, BEETLE

GREAT, SARGE

BEFORE THE GAME YOU CLEAN UP THE DUG-OUT, AND AFTER THE GAME YOU CLEAN UP THE LOCKER ROOM

7-5

MORRIS

© 1992 by Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation

LOOK, PET, I'LL ADMIT I WAS IN THE WRONG IF YOU WILL... OKAY?

OKAY

I WAS IN THE WRONG... NOW IT'S YOUR TURN

I WAS - ER - GULP - ER -

C'MON, PET, YOU CAN DO IT. JUST TRY THIS ONCE, TRY -

-ER- I - GULP- I WAS

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DO YOU THINK YOU HAVE A CHANCE IN THE ELECTION?

I EXPECT A LOPSIDED VICTORY

LOP

ANY OTHER QUESTIONS, GENTLEMEN?

MOTHER? IT'S ME, J.J.

J.J.! WHERE ARE YOU, HONEY?

IN DENVER. I'M ON MY WAY HOME. ZEEB AND I ARE THROUGH.

OH, DEAR. WHAT DO HE DO THIS TIME, DEAR?

WHAT DID HE DO? OH, NOTHING MUCH. HE ONLY GOT STUCK AND BURNED DOWN THE HOUSE AND NEARLY KILLED BOTH OF US!

I KNOW! NOT, MOTHER, YOU DON'T HAVE TO FLEE IT! THAT'S NOT NORMAL, DEAR.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOLEH

DO IT- YOU WERE
IN MY SHOES?


© 1981 by The McGraw-Hill Companies. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S.A.

THRIM

YARBET


PRUSHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the cartoon.



7 3

gested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "  "

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** SNORT MAGIC HELMET SHEKEL

Answer: What the gossip let out of the bag—
HER "CATTINESS"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

A black and white cartoon illustration. On the right, a woman with glasses and a large nose, wearing a dark dress with a bold circular pattern, stands and talks with her hand near her mouth. On the left, a young boy with a cap sits in a wooden chair, holding a large bag and looking up at her. In the background, there is a small table with a lamp and a bottle, and a framed picture on the wall. The artist's signature 'K. Thompson 75' is in the bottom right corner.

'FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OLD?! BOY, YOU BETTER SIT DOWN!'

Evert, Connors Beaten

Cawley Wimbledon Titlist; McEnroe Will Take On Borg

BLETON, England, July 4 — Evonne Goolagong Cawley, 21, today won the Wimbledon women's singles title, her first since 1974, by beating Chris Evert, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3, in a match that was interrupted by rain for 30 minutes, but the winner was not in the mood to be interrupted.

Cawley, who was the runner-up in 1974, had not been in the Wimbledon tournament since 1974, when she was defeated by Evert in the first round.

John McEnroe, meanwhile, stormed to a 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 victory over Jimmy Connors and advanced to the men's finals. McEnroe, the second seed, will meet four-time defending champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden tomorrow.

Cawley took control of the match at the start, breaking Evert's service at love, Evert's only successful game in the opening set was when she broke the third-seeded Australian's serve at love in the fourth game.

But Evert was unable to hold

serve at all in the first set, being broken four times. Cawley dominated throughout the set, covering the court with solid strokes from both sides.

After Cawley held serve for a 1-0 lead in the second set, the rains came.

Cawley, 28, and mother of a 3-year-old daughter, played Evert at her own game by staying on her baseline for most of the match. After the rain delay, the fourth-seeded Cawley went to 3-0, but suddenly Evert found her touch and started to come back. She won four games in a row to lead 4-3.

Cawley broke service for 4-4, then held on to win a long game for 5-4. Evert, seeded fourth, held service and came back to 5-5.

Evert broke her rival once more by clever lobbing and served for the set at 6-5. But she ran into two great backhands from Cawley and dropped her service again for 6-6.

Trailing 3-5 in the tiebreaker, Evert tried one of the dainty drop shots that had been winning points throughout the match. This one teetered on the net and dropped back, and Cawley went to 6-3 with three match points in hand. Evert saved one, but surrendered the match with a netted backhand.

In making the Wimbledon finals for the first time, McEnroe used a strong serve and precise volleying to stop Connors, seeded third and a winner here in 1974. The semifinal was a duel of sustained aggression by both players and lasted more than three hours. McEnroe slammed 12 aces past Connors, who responded with one. But Connors' returns kept the match close.

Connors had his chances to even

the match in the fourth set, grabbing a 2-0 lead by breaking McEnroe in the second game. But the U.S. Open champion broke right back.

Once more, Connors got a service break for a 4-2 lead but McEnroe broke Connors' service the next two times and held his own serve twice to run out the match.

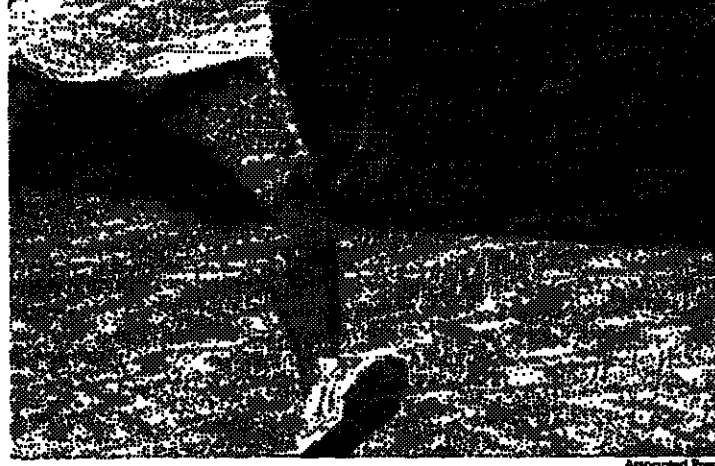
The first set was twice halted by disputes over line calls, and McEnroe was given a warning by umpire Pat Smythe. McEnroe thought he should have been given an ace leading 4-2 and 40-15, but was ordered to play the point again after his serve was called out; then the umpire reversed the call and ordered a replay. At the end of the game Connors walked over to McEnroe, wagged his finger at him and there was a heated discussion between the two.

McEnroe then walked off the court and came back with referee Fred Hoyle. But it all quieted down and the match went on.

There was another argument in the first game of the second set. Again McEnroe disputed a decision. "My son behaves better than you," Connors called across the net. Connors is the father of an 11-month-old.

Connors played his best tennis in the second set and won it despite intense pressure. In the seventh game, as Connors served at 4-2, McEnroe had eight break points. Connors saved them all and eventually won the game, which lasted 17 minutes and included 10 deuces.

But McEnroe took control at the outset of the third set and Connors had to struggle to keep up the rest of the way. Form thus held up among the men, where the top two seeds advanced to the final.



Evonne Goolagong Cawley

U.S. Entries Defeated In Henley's 2d Round

By Norman Hildesheim

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 4 (NYT) — When the Band of the Grenadier Guards, playing in the Stewards' Enclosure, failed to program any Fourth of July tunes for today, the American crews racing in the Henley Royal Regatta's second round should have taken heed. As the day's racing progressed, some of the most highly regarded of the U.S. entries fell to less heralded opponents.

The biggest surprise of the day was the U.S. Olympic entry loss in the Double Sculls Challenge Cup. The U.S. entry of Jim Dietz and John van Blom lost to Canada's much younger Olympic entry of Pat Walter and Bruce Ford. Coupled with Canada's Olympic sculler Phil Monckton's defeat of U.S. Olympic sculler Bill Belden, the pair of Canadian triumphs was a North American championship, if not an Olympic one.

The 155-pound Belden, last year's world champion Lightweight sculler, rowing this year in the unlimited weight event, could not hold off Monckton, his 210-pound opponent. Belden, who gallantly tried to compensate for his weight differential by oversteering Monckton, and led the Canadian by a half a boat length at Fawley, the halfway mark of this one-and-a-half-mile race.

In Los Angeles, Denny Baker singled home Reggie Smith with two out in the 10th to give the Dodgers a 5-4 victory over San Diego. Smith walked with two out and Steve Garvey singled him to second. Baker then lined a hit to left to give Bobby Castillo (3-4) the victory.

In Atlanta, J.R. Richard and three relievers combined for a seven-inning shutout, while Denny Welling and Terry Puhl hit home runs to lead Houston to a 5-3 victory over the Braves.

In Pittsburgh, Jim Bibby recorded his 10th victory in 11 decisions and raised his National League leading winning percentage to .509 as he combined with reliever Grant Jackson to help the Pirates to a 5-3 victory over Chicago.

In St. Louis, Bob Walk pitched a five-hitter for the first complete game of his career, lifting Philadelphia to an 8-1 victory and a doubleheader sweep of the Cardinals. In the opener, the Phillies scored a 2-1 victory behind the four-hit pitching of Dick Ruthven.

In New York, Lee Mazzilli's three-run homer capped a five-run second, and Claudell Washington tripled in two seventh-inning runs to lift the Mets to a 7-2 victory over Montreal.

Challenge Sculls race as Henley could ask for.

Roberto Ibarra, the Argentine olympian, favored for the Diamante, won his heat and now faces Monckton in tomorrow's quarterfinal round in a race that will most likely determine the final winner.

Unheralded College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania strongly advanced in its heat of the Thames Challenge Cup. The Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D.C., won a cliffhanger in another Thames Cup heat, defeating the City of Cambridge Rowing Club by a quarter-boat length, or 15 feet. Harvard's Lightweight team went down to defeat against the University of London, which along with Penn and the London Rowing Club, looked to be the class in the eight remaining crews in the Thames Cup.

The Harvard freshmen Heavyweights advanced in the Ladies' Challenge Plate, as did Yale's JV Heavyweights. If both crews survive tomorrow's quarterfinals, which looks probable, they will advance toward an ultimate meeting in Sunday's finals.

With Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, the primate of the Hungarian Catholic Church, watching from the Umpire's stand, St. Joseph's Preparatory School of Philadelphia defeated Simsbury (Conn.) High School in a heat of the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup. Chuck Crawford, St. Joe's coach, credited the cardinal's presence for his crew's victory. Without God's help, St. Paul's School of Concord, N.H., and Buckingham Browne and Nichols of Cambridge, Mass., also advanced in the Princess Elizabeth, giving the U.S. three of the four surviving crews in tomorrow's semifinals.

Racing continues tomorrow with the U.S. eight rowing its first race against Norway's Olympic boat in the first round of Henley's premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup.

Tendinitis

Tour Is Hinging On Hinault Knee

By Samuel Abr

ST. MALO, France, July 4 (IHT) — In splendid position to win his third consecutive Tour de France bicycle endurance race, Bernard Hinault returned to his native Brittany today facing instead the prospect of dropping out in 48 hours.

The 25-year-old Hinault is suffering from tendinitis in his right knee, a condition that left him barely able to flex his leg hours before a team time trial yesterday. With their leader unable to do his share, the Renault-Gitane team slipped from second in the last team time trial to fourth, and Hinault lost more than a minute and a half to his major opponents, members of the Raleigh team.

Today, though, he seemed stronger as the riders covered 100 miles to this port city. In a gang finish, Hinault ranked only 51st but lost no time and was up among the leaders, keeping his rivals in line, until the last mile.

In the overall standings, Hinault remains third behind two journeymen and holds a two-minute advantage over Joop Zoetemelk, who is regarded as his major rival. Another Raleigh rider, Johan van de Velde, is nearly three minutes back in the race that ends in Paris July 20.

Today's run was won by yet another Raleigh rider, Bert Oosterbosch, with Sean Kelly of Splendor 13 seconds behind at the head of the pack. Oosterbosch ranked only 76th overall before his victory and will barely move up the ladder as the race enters its second week.

Decision Awaited

Whether Hinault will compete much longer is the decision most of France is waiting for. He had nothing to say after today's effort and was reported to be receiving intensive medical care, including massage, drugs and electronic stimulation of the knee.

Tomorrow is a day off for the 118 riders left in the original 130-man field and Hinault is expected to spend the day at his home nearby and continue treatment.

Sunday is the day of decision, according to Hinault's team director, Cyrille Guimard. "Nantes, where we arrive Sunday night is not far from St. Malo," Guimard says, noting that the 130-mile stage will be over territory as flat as a Breton crepe.

"Everything will be over by Nantes; Bernard will be cured and back on the rails on the Tour de France ends there for him."

His own career as a young racer ended by a similar affliction in 1972, Guimard insists he will take no chances. "The Tour de France, even a third consecutive victory, isn't worth a career," he says. "I'm not stupid enough to let an inflammation continue too long. The consequences are too grave, including the chance of transforming his occasional tendinitis into something chronic."

As Guimard notes, Hinault has been plagued by his right knee before, but tendinitis is epidemic in this year's race, with at least three of Hinault's nine teammates also suffering from the inflammation, either in a knee or ankle.

Explanations are also epidemic, with Guimard blaming the rough cobblestones the racers had to cover earlier this week. Most others agree with one of the tour's doctors, Gerard Porte, who cites the cold and rain that have dogged the race since it started in Frankfurt June 26.

"There has been an overuse of muscles and tendons because of weather conditions," Porte says, "and it's almost inevitable that the riders are hurt."

No Cortisone

Hinault is receiving almost every treatment available except injections of cortisone, which is considered to be an almost-certain cure but is banned during competition because it can push a racer beyond acceptable physical limits.

What everybody agrees is needed is some sun. It is briefly here today and the weather was mild, if many degrees cooler than a July day at the seashore connotes. The forecast for the next few days is not reassuring, and many riders are talking openly about withdrawing.

The weather is not the only source of mutiny, real or threatened. Earlier this week there were reports of an impending strike to protest, among other miseries, the length of two earlier stages, a new rule that eliminates the last racer in the overall standings each day, starting today, and the prevalence of cobblestones.

Even before the race started, Hinault was saying he might leave a strike next year to protest the long trips by bus and train needed to transfer the riders from one day's finish to the next day's start. These total 750 miles this year in a 2,400-mile race.

For the moment, Hinault has bigger worries than next year's protests. Knowing he is racing hurt, his main opponents are attacking him at every chance, a tactic not everybody regards as sporting.

"I expected it," Guimard insists. "If you can't kick a man when he's down, when can you kick him?"

Hinault, angry, says only: "Don't worry, I never forget anything."

Moses Sets Mark In 400 Hurdles

MILAN, July 4 (AP) — Edwin Moses, who has completely dominated the 400-meter hurdles since the 1976 Olympics, lowered his own world record to 47.13 seconds at the Mario Lanzi Memorial international track and field meet here last night.

Moses first set a world mark in the event at the Montreal Olympics with a 47.64 and dropped that to 47.45 a year later.

In setting the record, Moses, 25, won a much-publicized duel with West Germany's Harald Schmid, the last person to beat Moses, in 1977. The American defeated the West German by nearly two seconds, as Schmid placed second in 49.02.

Hebner a Key to Tigers' Comeback

ETROIT, July 4 (AP) — Richie Hebner drove in three runs with a run and single to help the Tigers to an 8-5 comeback victory over the Yankees last night — Detroit's 17th win in 21 games.

Hebner hit his seventh homer of the season, a towering blow off the de of the third deck in right with Steve Kemp's lead-off home run in the first inning to give Detroit a 2-1 lead.

Barry Bonnell's leadoff homer in the Blue Jays fourth tied it 2-2. The Tigers trailed, 5-3, when pitcher Steve Carlton led off the sixth with a double and scored on Tomkins' single. Brooks went to left fielder Al Woods' to the plate and scored on Whitaker's single.

Jack Peters followed with a loopy double to center off Blue Jay Joe Mauer (3-5), and the lead run when Bob Bailor's slumped as he planted it to Hebner then singled Peters.

Travis 10, Rangers 3

St. Louis, Minn., Ken Griffey hit a record-tying three

triples and John Castino had two hits and two RBIs to lead the Twins to a 10-3 victory over Texas. Roger Erickson (3-5) gave up eight hits and all three Texas runs in the six innings he worked. Doug Corbett finished up, recording his eighth save.

Mariners 13, Royals 2

In Kansas City, Mo., Larry Cox, who entered the game hitting .176, singled and homered, drove in two runs and scored three others to lead the Royals to a 13-2 rout of the Royals. Seattle's all-star Larry Gura (10-4) for 12 hits and six runs in 7 1/2 innings. Jim Anderson also homered for the Mariners.

Angels 7, White Sox 3

In Chicago, Don Baylor went four-for-five, scored twice and had two RBIs to lead California to a 7-3 victory over the White Sox. Starter Rick Wortham (4-4) was removed after being struck on the left ear by Joe Rudi's leadoff single in the second.

A's 7, Brewers 5

In Milwaukee, Oakland hit seven

consecutive singles in a six-run fifth and Jeff Newman brought in the final run with a suicide squeeze as the A's scored a 7-5 come-from-behind victory over the Brewers.

Indians 7, Yankees 0

In Cleveland, Wayne Garland, continuing to battle back from 1978 shoulder surgery, pitched a two-hitter for his first shutout in more than three years as the Indians defeated New York, 7-0, before a crowd of 73,096. Rookie Joe Charboneau drove in four Indian runs.

Red Sox 5, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Dave Stapleton, Carlton Fisk and Tony Perez hit RBI singles in a three-run fifth to lift Boston to a 5-2 triumph over the Orioles. Win Remmerswaal (1-0) replaced injured starter Chuck O'Leary in the first and struck out five and gave up one run and four hits over the next five innings.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		East		West	
Yankees	100	80	0-2	Hoffman (9), and Feller, Kline (7), W-Lemmon	34
Baltimore	82	66	0-1	34	34
Seattle	75	60	0-1	34	34
Los Angeles	68	53	0-1	34	34
California	60	45	0-1	34	34
Minnesota	55	40	0-1	34	34
Chicago	50	35	0-1	34	34
White Sox	45	30	0-1	34	34
Indians	40	25	0-1	34	34
Mariners	35	20	0-1	34	34
Angels	30	15	0-1	34	34
Twins	25	10	0-1	34	34
Rangers	20	5	0-1	34	34
Brewers	15	0	0-1	34	34
Pirates	10	0	0-1	34	34
Phillies	5	0	0-1	34	34
Cardinals	0	0	0-1	34	34

Giants 4, Reds 3

In the National League, in San Francisco, Willie McCovey, playing his final game in Candlestick Park, delivered a run-scoring single and Greg Minton pitched 2 1/2 innings of shutout relief in leading the Giants to a 4-3 victory over Cincinnati. McCovey officially ends his 22-year major-league career Sunday; his single in the third scored Jack Clark for a 3-1 lead.

Dodgers 5, Padres 4

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker singled home Reggie Smith with two out in the 10th to give the Dodgers a 5-4 victory over San Diego. Smith walked with two out and Steve Garvey singled him to second. Baker then lined a hit to left to give Bobby Castillo (3-4) the victory.

Astros 5, Braves 3

In Atlanta, J.R. Richard and three relievers combined for a seven-inning shutout, while Denny Welling and Terry Puhl hit home runs to lead Houston to a 5-3 victory over the Braves.

Pirates 5, Cubs 3

In Pittsburgh, Jim Bibby recorded his 10th victory in 11 decisions and raised his National League leading winning percentage to .509 as he combined with reliever Grant Jackson to help the Pirates to a 5-3 victory over Chicago.

Phillies 2, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Bob Walk pitched a five-hitter for the first complete game of his career, lifting Philadelphia to an 8-1 victory and a doubleheader sweep of the Cardinals. In the opener, the Phillies scored a 2-1 victory behind the four-hit pitching of Dick Ruthven.

Mets 7, Expos 2

In New York, Lee Mazzilli's three-run homer capped a five-run second, and Claudell Washington tripled in two seventh-inning runs to lift the Mets to a 7-2 victory over Montreal.

Woman Sailor Sets Record in Transatlantic

NEWPORT, R.I., July 4 (AP) — Naomi James of New Zealand sailed her 53-foot sloop Krier Lady across the finish line yesterday morning, beating by more than three days the women's elapsed time record in the Royal Western-Observer Singlehanded Transatlantic Race.

James had a time of 25 days 19 hours 12 minutes for the 3,000-mile race between Plymouth, England, and Newport.

Two years ago, James became the first woman to complete a solo voyage around the world by way of Cape Horn aboard the same yacht — then named Express Crusader. Until yesterday, the women's transatlantic record was 29 days, set four years ago by England's Clare Francis.

James said she encountered winds up to 40 mph in the final two weeks of her race. She said she managed to make excellent time until Wednesday night when the wind dropped as the same within about three miles of the finish. "I put up the biggest sail I had and just ghosted along," she said.



Naomi James

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Yankees	100 80 0-2
Baltimore	82 66 0-1
Seattle	75 60 0-1
Los Angeles	68 53 0-1
California	60 45 0-1
Minnesota	55 40 0-1
Chicago	50 35 0-1
White Sox	45 30 0-1
Indians	40 25 0-1
Mariners	35 20 0-1
Angels	30 15 0-1
Twins	25 10 0-1
Rangers	20 5 0-1
Brewers	15 0 0-1
Pirates	10 0 0-1
Phillies	5 0 0-1
Cardinals	0 0 0-1

Transactions

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 100 000 220 0-4

Los Angeles 360 070 000 1-5

Lucas, Kinney (7), Finney (7), Shirlie

and Faher, Tenaca (8); Hooton, S.Howe (8)

Hilo (10) and Ferguson, Yeager (10), W.

Shirlie, S.H. HR—San Diego.

